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THE PUBLIC DEBT.

ficial Statement for August.

ecrease of Debt During the Month $3,119,369.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1.—Be- v is given a summary of the public debt tement for August:

per cent. bonds	$984,999,650	
e per cent. bonds	712,320,450	
Total coin bonds		$1,697,320,100
wful money debt		14,000,000
tured debt		3,021,210
gal tenders	$369,401,336	
rtificates of deposit	31,880,000	
actional currency	31,355,311	
in certificates	29,969,800	
Total without interest		$ 462,606,447
tal debt		$2,176,947,758
tal interest		24,292,944
Total debt and interest		$2,201,240,702
sh in Treasury—coin	$ 62,511,956	
rrency	11,666,805	
ecial deposits held for edemption of certifi- ates of deposit	31,880,000	
tal in Treasury		$ 106,058,762
Debt less cash in Treasury		$2,098,301,311
crease of debt during August		$ 3,119,369
crease since June 30, 1876		4,257,403
nds issued to Pacific Railroad ompanies, interest payable in wful money, principal outstand- g		$ 64,623,512
erest accrued and not yet paid		646,235
erest paid by United States		32,080,218
erest repaid by transportation f mails, &c		6,921,552
ance of interest paid by United tates		25,155,666

THE DEMOCRACY ARRAIGNED.

eech of Hon. F. W. Hughes—How a Well Known Pennsylvania Democrat Addressed a Large Audience—Stinging Review of the St. Louis Platform—A Party that Basely Surrendered.

POTTSVILLE, September 2.—Hon. F. W. ughes, a well known Democratic politi- n of Pennsylvania, and who will be re- mbered as Judge Pershing's champion t year, made a speech here to-night on political questions of the day. The at- dance was large, most of those present ng Democrats. Following is an abstract his speech, which made a deep impres- n on his hearers. Reviewing the St. uis platform, he said:

Thus we seem to have the Cincinnati Re- blican National Convention of 1876 and Democratic National Convention of 1868 entire accord on the tariff question. w is the St. Louis platform in this re- ect? I affirm that it embodies the most ra free trade doctrine ever indorsed by y national convention, and of any politi- l organization that ever assembled in nerica. After denouncing the present iff as "a masterpiece of injustice, ine- ality and false pretense," it then applies it the whole group of free trade denun- ions against American tariffs, and con- des with the words, "We demand that custom house taxation shall be only revenue." This contrasts sadly with language of the resolution of the De- cracy in 1868, that proposes "to so adjust imposition of duties as to impose the st burden upon and best encourage the at industrial interests of the country." e purpose to "encourage the great in- strial interests of the country" is ex- ssly disavowed by the St. Louis Con- tion, for it demands "that all custom use taxation shall be for revenue only." nce it proposes to tax tea, coffee and ner necessaries of life which the r consume equally with the rich, thereby makes no discrimination favor of the poor, but requires them pay per capita as much "custom house ation," in some respects, as the rich. is will do very well for the disciples of exander Hamilton, but it illy becomes own party friends, who profess to rec- nize the teachings of the founder of mocracy, Thomas Jefferson. The men he workshop and the mine, the workers coal and iron, and the manufacturers of olens and other fabrics, who now are luced to half time and on that less than half pay, will scarcely ognize in the authors of this esy any right to claim to have n the true representatives of the inter- s and rights of labor. Upon the money estion little or no contrast can be drawn ween Cincinnati and St. Louis. * * * ere is, however, this possible difference the two platforms on this money ques- n. St. Louis proposes to repeal so much the Resumption act of 1875 as fixes the day of January of 1879 as the period of umption. Cincinnati is one aspect does same thing when it proposes a "con- uous and steady progress toward specie ments," and ignores thereby any fixed 7. But the possible difference is here, t St. Louis, referring to the so called Re- ption act of 1875 wherein it demands repeal only of the resumption day use, thereby, according to all recognized es of construction, adopts and approves all other clauses in that act. Thus it is at the St. Louis National Convention has clared against the legal tender Treasury te, and surrendered wholly and uncon- ionally to the national banks. Oh, my mocratic friends, are you prepared libel the memories of Jefferson, Madison, kson, Van Buren, Polk and Buchanan, d our fathers of those days by a support this abject surrender at St. Louis to the ional bank party? Or shall we make square confession that the Democrats the country, from Jefferson until now, ve been the victims of delusions, and at Hon. E. G. Spaulding was right when, the National House of Representatives, 1863, he declared, "it is now most appa- nt that the policy advocated by Alexan- r Hamilton of a strong central govern- ent was the true policy."

I do not like to make such a confession. Democrat all my life, I revere the chings of Jefferson, and I am too old to come a convert to the doctrines of Ham- on. When in private old associates in the mocratic ranks have appealed to me to pport the candidates nominated at St. uis, and I have presented to them my sons, no effort is made to answer them, t I am urged to join in this surrender on e ground that "let us first get ssession of the Government and we ll attend then to this money ques- n." I cannot consent to this. have followed my convictions on funda- ntal questions, as many of you know, in te of all appeals to expediency or my esent comfort, and I am resolved to do it ain. I appeal to my Democratic friends erywhere not to submit to the base sur- nder of St. Louis. Let the old guard at never surrendered reform our lines d cast out the men that betrayed us, as e party in 1832, when it re-elected An- ew Jackson, cast out the bank parasites at then, as the men at St. Louis do now, opose to betray the Democracy to the tional bank party. Let no false names islead you.

THE MOLLIE MAGUIRES.

e Secretary of State Denies a Democratic Slander—Mr. Gowen's Statements Declared False.

MAUCH CHUNK, September 2.—The *Coal zette* of yesterday published the fol- wing correspondence:

HON. M. S. QUAY—SIR: You have ubtless seen the outrageous charges made ainst you and the Administration, of cor- pt means used in last year's election. e charges are so gross, and coming from is alleged) a convicted felon, they uld be hardly worth while answering; t as they have taken some root, and re- onsible persons have seen fit to give edence and publicity to the falsehood, it uld be well for you to meet it by prose- tion, or by a public denial, by stating cts. Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM LILLY.

MAUCH CHUNK, August 23, 1876.

BEAVER, PA., August 26, 1876.—DEAR R—I am in receipt of your letter of 23d st., in reference to certain "charges made ainst me and the Administration of cor- pt means used in last year's election." ou allude, I presume, to an extract om the argument of Hon. F. B. owan, in the case of Munley, cently tried in the Oyer and Terminer of huylkill county, which has been exten- vely quoted by the Democratic press of e State, and pointed with a specific arge of the purchase of certain Demo- atic leaders of Schuylkill for a certain m of money. Mr. Gowan's statement is follows:

"I have received information of meet- gs between some of the highest officers the State and the chief of the murder- rs, at which large sums of money were aid to secure the votes of this association turn the tide of a State election."

The newspaper interpretation of the re- ark is that I paid to John Kehoe, John J. lattery and Bernard Dolan, officers of the rganization commonly known as the Mol- e Maguires, twenty-three hundred dollars or the votes of that organization at the last lection.

If by "some of the highest officers of the tate," Mr. Gowen here intends myself, or ny "high officer" of Governor Hartranft's dministration, his information is false. As o the newspaper comment it is perhaps ufficient to say that I have never, nor has ny person acting for me or with my nowledge ever paid to the persons named, r any or either of them, any sum of money o secure the votes of any organization with which they may be connected, or for ny other purpose whatsoever.

I am, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
M. S. QUAY.

General WM. Lilly, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East.

LE ROI EST MORT—VIVE LE ROI!

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31.—A council of Ministers and great dignitaries of the Empire have proclaimed Abdul Hamid Sultan, vice Murad, deposed.

SERVIA'S CHANCES SLIM IF ALEXINATZ FALLS—MONTENEGRO ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

LONDON, August 31.—A correspondent of the *Times* at Belgrade telegraphs to that journal as follows: "Within the last two or three days heavy guns have been sent to Chuprigna to strengthen the second line of defense. If Alexinatz is taken, I should not place much reliance on any defense the Servians might subsequently make, except in the way of mere bush fighting. An examination by Russian, English and Servian surgeons, fully confirms the statement that a large number of the Servians wounded themselves in order to avoid battle. This practice has been made the subject of a strong report by the medical staff."

It is stated that the Turks have received a siege train from Nisch, and in default of an armistice something very decisive may be expected at Alexinatz.

A dispatch from Vienna says: "At the conference at Belgrade, at which Prince Milan communicated his resolution in favor of peace to the representatives of the Powers, Prince Wrede, the Austrian representative, asked how far Prince Milan was authorized to represent the Prince of Montenegro. Prince Milan answered that he had no direct written power, but from communications had with Prince Nicholas on the subject, he thought he could speak for him also. This reply was one calculated to bring out prominently the informality of Montenegro's demand by proxy, which, if not cleared up, might of late have led to all sorts of misunderstanding. This point has been, however, cleared up since by Prince Nicholas asking the Powers directly to support the demand made by Prince Milan for both. The communication was made to Austria and Russia, which alone are represented in Montenegro, with the request to communicate it to the other Powers. It seems that Prince Nicholas is as anxious to treat as Prince Milan, for on Tuesday he again urged the subject, expressing his apprehension that Dervish Pasha was about to invade Montenegro, and anxiety to have this prevented by the influence of the Powers, as after the failure of the Servians, further operations would only lead to useless bloodshed and devastation. These considerations seem also to have induced him to order his commanders in Herzegovina to act strictly on the defensive.

TURKS DEFEATED AT ALL POINTS.

BELGRADE, August 31.—Official intelligence received to-night announces that the Turks were defeated at all points on the right bank of the Morava, and subsequently taken in the flank and put to flight. Their bridges over the Morava were destroyed. The Servians occupied the Turkish entrenchments on the right bank of the Morava.

FORMIDABLE TURKISH ARMY AT PODGORITZA.

LONDON, August 31.—A dispatch from Ragusa says: Dervish Pasha has reached Podgoritza with a strong detachment of Egyptians and Arabians. The Turkish force at Podgoritza is now formidable. It has fifty-four guns. The Prince of Montenegro's headquarters and the army is between Danilavgrad and Grahooa.

THE NEW SULTAN.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The Turkish Minister has received the following dispatch from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs:

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31.—The cruel disease of which the Sultan Mourad Khan has been suffering ever since the 10th day of his accession to the throne, and which aggravation has been continually increasing, having put him in manifest impossibility to take any more the reins of empire, in virtue of the Fetva rendered by his Highness, Cherkh Ulislam, and conformably to the laws regulating the exercise of sovereignty in the empire, his Majesty, Sultan Hamed, presumptive heir to the imperial throne, has been proclaimed to-day Emperor of Turkey.

THE NEW SULTAN—NO EXCITEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHANGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1.—The deposition of Murad occasions no excitement or disturbance. The deposed monarch has been assigned the Tcheregan palace as a residence.

Abdul Hamid, the new Sultan, was yesterday received by Ministers and functionaries at Topcapon Palace, where he was proclaimed Abdul Hamid, the II.

WHAT RUSSIANS ARE DOING FOR THE SERVIAN ARMY.

LONDON, September 1.—A correspondent writing from Belgrade says the Servian army is being rapidly reinforced and reorganized by Russians, who are crossing Roumania and Hungary in large numbers, and that since this influx the Servians have fought better, and seem more likely to hold their ground against the Turks. The extent of the advantages gained is only to be judged by the reflex influence upon the political situation. At Belgrade, a week ago to day, Prince Milan invited the meditation of the Powers in the most formal manner for Servia and Montenegro jointly. This step was taken in opposition to General Tchernayeff's wishes, and in the face of his protests and arguments. It has been daily becoming more and more apparent that the Prince's action is regretted, at least, by those in control of the Servian Government, and notwithstanding the Powers have notified Prince Milan of their acceptance of the task of bringing about peace negotiations, there is evidence that Servia will obstruct or evade them if possible, unless some new military disaster produces another revulsion of feeling. Tchernayeff's memorandum against peace was yesterday officially published by the Servian press bureau. It throws no additional light on the situation, and its most striking features are the official presentation of the argument that Servia has nothing to lose by war since the European Powers will never allow the Porte to deprive her of her present political administrative rights, and the expression of the belief that Russia will soon be forced to enter the contest, if it is prolonged.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.—It is stated in official quarters that Prussia has united with the other Powers in the efforts for pacification, and that the Russian representative in Constantinople has declared that should an armistice be concluded, Montenegro would adhere thereto. No conditions of peace have yet been formulated. Russia, without assuming a prominent part in the steps taken to stop bloodshed, fully participated in the diplomatic action at Belgrade which induced Prince Milan to request the mediation of the Powers. Russia has constantly in view the necessity of obtaining guarantee for securing peaceful intercourse between the Christian and Mahommedan populations of Turkey. The Russian policy remains the same as at the Berlin conference, and there is no reason to suppose other views prevail at Vienna or Berlin.

HONORS TO THE NEW SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1.—The city was illuminated last night in honor of the new Sultan. The ships in the harbor are decorated with flags. The ceremony of girding Abdul Hamid with the sword of Osman is announced for the 9th.

SERVIA WILL NOT ACCEPT RIGOROUS CONDITIONS.

BELGRADE, September 1.—Minister Ristics to-day stated that Servia had not received any intimation from Turkey regarding the desire expressed by her to enter into negotiations for peace. It was in response to England that Prince Milan declared he was willing to enter upon such negotiations. Servia will not be able to accept rigorous conditions. A change of sovereigns might retard negotiations and alter the conditions of peace and the situation of the belligerents.

THE PROPOSED MEDIATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1.—All the ministers will remain in office. A conference of representatives of the guaranteeing powers was held yesterday, and the question of mediation was discussed. All had received identical instructions from their Governments. By Saturday or Monday they will take official steps to bring about an armistice.

THE NEW SERVIAN LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.—The subscription to the new Servian loan was opened August 31st. The loan is eagerly taken by the public.

GROSS EXAGGERATIONS FROM THE FRONT—DOUBTFUL REPORTS OF VICTORIES—RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN THE SERVIAN ARMY—MOVEMENT OF MONTENEGRIN TROOPS—THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, September 2.—From the conflicting statements contained in the Servian official bulletins and the dispatches from special correspondents it seems probable the Turks voluntarily abandoned the right bank of the Morava and took new positions on the left bank. The battles reported from Belgrade are either wholly fabricated or grossly exaggerated. A Reuter dispatch from Ragusa says: "A representative of the British Embassy at Vienna, accompanied by the Turkish Consul here, has been to Moukhtar Pasha's camp at Trebinge, carrying him dispatches from Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Ambassador at Vienna.

A special dispatch from Belgrade, to the *Times*, broadly intimates that the Servian soldiers shoot their Russian officers. This is hinted at in a previous dispatch from the same correspondent.

The following from the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Belgrade is *apropos:* "Fresh arrivals of Russian reinforcements continue to reach us and to pass on to the front. Fifty Russian officers came last night and forty others, with thirty Cossacks, to day. This contingent certainly includes some officers of the Czar's Imperial Guard, and I learn on good authority that one hundred and forty-four of their comrades have leave of absence for Servia.

"Already there are more than twelve hundred Russians at the front, mostly officers. The presence of these auxiliaries has completely changed the aspect of the Servian cause. The Russian officers themselves declare they have saved Servia. It is stated they drive the Servians to battle when necessary, as notoriously it often is, with pistol and saber, and shoot down the laggards remorselessly."

A dispatch from Belgrade to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The Turks concentrated on the left bank of the Morava at Adrovatz, and on the heights near Teschnitza yesterday began an attack on the Servian positions. The engagement became general between Adrovatz and Jedcovatz, and continued until eleven o'clock last night. Both sides maintained their positions. The battle was resumed to-day, but the result is unknown. Prince Milan will leave Belgrade on Tuesday to rejoin the army. He will go first to the Drina, then to the Ibar, and then to Alexinatz. The editor of the semi-official newspaper *Istok* has received numerous letters from the Permanent Committee of the Skuptschina, the municipalities of Belgrade and provincial towns, and from mercantile corporations thanking him for advocating a continuance of the war. The letter from the Skuptschina committee was signed by all the members."

A dispatch from Ragusa says the recent attack by the Montenegrins upon Bilek was only a ruse. It is stated that the Turkish commander Pasha Moukhtar succeeded in revictualing Bilek, and returned to Tribigne during the night, and proceeded to-day with 10,000 men to Barjani. Djelaleddin Pasha, with 5,000 troops, is marching in the direction of Bilek.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the foreign ambassadors there met yesterday at the English Embassy, when an agreement was arrived at as to the form in which the mediatory proposals shall be conveyed to the Porte.

A dispatch from Vienna says the *Political Correspondence* has a special dispatch from Constantinople, dated the first inst., which says: "The demand of the Turkish Government for guarantees against future disturbances on the part of Servia still occupies a prominent part in the negotiations. A Cabinet council has definitely resolved that the Servian railways shall be built by Turkey, since Servia is unable to offer guarantees for their construction. The Porte being disquieted by the Russian news and the influx of Russian volunteers into Servia is considering the advisability of closing the Danube. Steps will be taken on Monday to bring about the conclusion of an armistice."

THE TURKS ATTACK ALEXINATZ—RESULT NOT KNOWN.

ALEXINATZ, September 3.—The Turks attacked the Servians on the left bank of the Morava on Friday. At ten in the morning the Turkish left began to advance, but meeting with strong resistance, for three hours little progress was made. The Turks then made a vigorous assault, and the Servians retired, but in good order. At 4 P. M. the Turkish right attacked the Servians with success. Simultaneously with this advance the Turks attacked Alexinatz.

LONDON, September 3.—A dispatch from Belgrade says: The Turks bombarded Alexinatz from the right bank of the river, and fired the town in several places. It is announced that Alexinatz has been evacuated, but the fortress is still held by ten battalions, and is defended by powerful artillery. Another dispatch from Alexinatz states that the Circassians entered three Servian redoubts northwest of Alexinatz. Mines filled with dynamite were discovered. The Turks have gained a base of operations against the two villages which protect Alexinatz on the west. The Russians are determined to form a special corps. Their valor on the field Friday is commented on. It is reported that some were wounded by men under their command. The Turks, after beating the right wing of the Servians, made a flank movement in the direction of Krusrevatz, the object being to reach Deligrade. The entire military position is changed. Tchernyneff is marching with the bulk of his army toward Krusevatz. He has telegraphed to Belgrade for reinforcements, and the Servian Minister of War has ordered General Antelich to march to Krusevatz with 12,000 men.

The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs that Friday's battle was the battle of the war.

THE SERVIANS PANIC STRICKEN ON FRIDAY.

LONDON, September 3.—A correspondent telegraphs that when the villages around Alexinatz were fired by the Turks in Friday's battle, the Servians became panic stricken, and whole battalions fled. The carnage was terrible. The streets of Alexinatz were filled with wounded and dying. The Turks pursued the flying Servians, pouring in a fearful fire.

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF TCHERNAYEFF'S ARMY—DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

LONDON, September 4.—A special to the *Times* from Belgrade indicates the crushing defeat and thorough disorganization of Tchernayeff's army. Taking advantage of the good will towards the English, inspired by the arrival of an ambulance corps with a cash fund of £10,000, the correspondent of the *Times* got to the front, in company with a number of officers of the general corps, and was an eye-witness of most of the battle near Alexinatz on Friday. The battle commenced just as the party reached Alexinatz. The following are the additional details of the engagement: The battle was sustained uninterruptedly for eleven hours and a half, and was waged on the ground which the Servians had made the strongest in all this country. It was the decisive encounter long looked forward to, and was wanting in no feature that could impart horrible grandeur to the struggle, on the one side for supremacy, and for the other existence. The first shot was fired under our eyes just as we had passed Rubovista, a small village of a house or two about two miles this side of Alexinatz. It came from a battery which the Turks had got into position on the heights about Kuise, which is southwest of Alexinatz, and was followed by others, at intervals of half a minute or so, from the guns of the same battery, and a battery placed about half a mile further north. The Turks immediately appeared, beginning their movement to turn Tchernayeff's right, and cut off the communication of Alexinatz with Delegrade. Hazardous as the design was, it succeeded. For some hours the battle was almost entirely between the artillery. The valley through which it is necessary that the Turks should pass to gain their object is guarded by two Servian batteries, against which the Turks direct the fire of three of their batteries. The fight continued three hours with no advantage for either side. The Turks then reinforced their artillery with three more batteries and advanced, the fire becoming tremendous. The Servians made a fine struggle and brought up another battery, but in spite of all their efforts, the Turks steadily advanced. In the meantime the Turkish infantry were busy. From Alexinatz the Servian infantry and cavalry hurried out to meet their advance, and the storm of battle began in earnest. We heard the first fusilade at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock. The Turkish infantry dared not show at the end of the little defile yet, for the Servians guns were too close, but they were not far off, and if that gallant battery which did such good service on the hill between the two defiles could only have been silenced, the battle would be at once decided. The Servian infantry are in the valley north of a little independent hill, which commands the entrance to the defiles, and at intervals of a quarter of an hour sharp volleys from the rifles are heard amid the thunder of some dozen batteries. At half-past one o'clock we see dense masses of smoke and sheets of flame rise from the valley right before us, and close to the northern defile the conflagration is tremendous.

The brilliant sunshine is completely overcome by the lurid flames that rise high into the heavens, and are now only fringed by dense masses of smoke. The more northern of the two villages, named Serotana, is on fire. The Servian troops made a precipitate retreat from it, but as yet a good defense is kept up. The Turks advance, under cover of their batteries, now skirmishing, now with a rush. The Servians, though they are falling back, have not yet lost all heart. Their infantry resists, but with such trepidation that the number of the Maliggerers is becoming greater, and the battalions are evidently thinning. It is now past two o'clock, and for a while the Servian artillery seems to be making ground. That battery which has been doing such good service on the little hill has advanced beyond it, and is boldly pouring forth its fire into the enemy's position, but this is deceptive. The Turks do not care about it. The rattle of their rifles is heard more and more to the north, and at each volley the return volleys are becoming feebler. The artillery fire on both sides has become languid, when all at once there is another great fire. The village of Great Adawaz is now in flames. This village is close to Sitkowaz. Serotana still burns, and the clear air is full of vast flames and dense masses of smoke, and the thunder of cannon and incessant volleys of rifles.

Shells have been falling into Sitkowaz for some hours, but it is not yet on fire. Precilowitz, close by, is burning. A perfect panic has set in among the Servians as they witness the steady advance of the enemy, and whole battalions begin to fly. The Russian colonel in command of two battalions calls on them to advance, though he himself is wounded, but out of two battalions he can get onty twenty men to respond to his call; the rest fly. Still some regiments and the whole artillery do their duty. The carnage is terrible on both sides, and the main street of Alexinatz is crowded with wounded and mangled. The wounded are coming in on stretchers. A stampede from Alexinatz soon took place, and for ten miles on the road to Delegrade there was almost a compact moving mass of carriages, wagons, oxen, horses and pedestrians, all going at full gallop, running into one another every other instant. When the high road became too crammed, resort was had to the fields, and through these oxen dragged their wagons, or, as was the case in many instances, only wooden yokes, the wagons having been left behind lest they might impede more valuable beasts in their flight.

BELGRADE, September 4.—Official dispatches say the entire Turkish army attacked the Servian right wing on Friday. The battle lasted until nine o'clock at night. The Servians maintained their position, but the Turks being three times more numerous than the Servians, they finally retreated within their fortified position at Alexinatz.

A SERVIAN DENIAL.

BELGRADE, September 4.—The Minister of War has received the following dispatch from Alexinatz, dated nine this morning: It is untrue that a Turkish corps is marching dpon Krusevatz. The Turkish army operating on the left bank of the Morava has not moved since Saturday. It does not venture to advance, fearing, probobly, to be taken at a disadvantage between Delegrade and the Servian fortified positions of Kaonik and Dyunis, on the left bank of the Morava, which bar the road between Krusenatz and Paratjin. It is about an hour's march from Delegrade to Dyunis and Kaonik.

Great Britain.

THE HOP CROP SOMEWHAT SHORT.

LONDON, September 1.—The hop harvest is progressing everywhere. Estimates based upon trustworthy information gives the probable crop as follows: In England, two-thirds of the quantity given in 1875; Germany one-quarter, and Belgium one-half.

FOLLOWING THE FASHION.

LONDON, September 1.—Wormald & Sons, manufacturers of terra cotta and fire clay, at Rowden, have suspended. Liabilities $250,000; assets large.

Germany.

GRANT'S REPLY TO WILLIAM'S CONGRATULATIONS.

BERLIN, September 1.—The reply of President Grant to the Emperor's letter of congratulation on the occasion of the centenary of American independence, was presented to day. The President speaks of the close friendship between the two countries, and hopes the relations will continue.

THE HOSTILE SIOUX.

An Indian Agent Removed for Furnishing Beef Cattle to the Savage Enemies—The War and Interior Departments Working in Perfect Harmony.

OMAHA, September 1.—The following official telegram was received from Fort Fetterman last night: "A courier just in left General Crook on the 20th ult. at the mouth of Powder river. General Terry's supply train was expected in that day, and both commands were to move out the next morning on a trail leading toward Little Powder river about ten days old. It is estimated that about ten thousand ponies, with Indians and camp fires, showed seven distinct bands. The wagon train reached old Fort Reno yesterday and camped, expecting the command back about the 5th inst.

CHEYENNE, September 1.—The special correspondence to the Cheyenne *Standard* from Deadwood, 23d ult., confirms the death at the hands of the Indians of Isaac Brown, Charley Holland, A. Smith and Leon Mason, the first named from Virginia City, Nevada, a member of Lee & Brown, owners of one of the best claims in the Deadwood district, which has been averaging $1,000 a day for some time. Holland hails from Sioux City, Iowa, and Smith was a preacher late of Kentucky. Leon Mason, of Denver, was killed whilst in pursuit of the party who killed Smith. On the night of the 22d, Dan Baum, of Cincinnati, was shot and killed by James Young in a saloon in Deadwood.

News from Custer to the same paper gives the details of the killing of four men near that place on the 23d, whilst *en route* to their hay camp. No names are given. A party pursued the Indians, who numbered, by trail, twenty-two, followed them to the hay camp but the Indians had been there in advance, and had taken everything but a grindstone. The place where these men were ambushed was at the head of the long canyon running eastward. The Indians, hiding in the rocks, watched for their approach, although all were not killed at the first fire, as the bodies of two men were found in the rocks where they fled. The complete census of the Indians present at Red Cloud Agency to whom rations will be issued in future fall short of 5,000, and of grown males 1,600.

Recruits for the various regiments in the field are daily arriving at Fort Russell.

WASHINGTON, D. C. September 2.—The following dispatch has been received by General Sherman from General Sheridan, in Chicago: "Colonel Carlin telegraphed that he was obliged to suspend Agent Burke, at Standing Rock, who, it is believed, had a secret interview with Kill Eagle, one of the hostile chiefs, and subsequently issued 250 head of cattle, most of which are believed to have gone to the hostile camps. We do not want to do anything which would be unpleasant in any way to the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but I really think it would be best for all concerned that army officers should perform the duties at the agencies until this trouble is over. Colonel Carlin put Captain R. E. Johnston in charge of the agency at Standing Rock until a new agent arrives."

General Sherman sent the following to General Sheridan: "The Secretary of War is back, and I have also seen Mr. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, who says another agent has been appointed for Standing Rock Agency, who will soon be there, but meantime you may instruct General Carlin that he must control all issues from the agency to Indians, and permit no issues of any kind he does not approve, specially to Indians not actually present known to be friendly and faithful. The most friendly feeling and hearty co-operation exists between the War and Interior Departments upon these points, and whatever measures are thought best will be carried out jointly by both departments. Edwin Mallett was appointed yesterday as agent at Standing Rock, but as some difficulty has arisen in relation to his bond, another person will be appointed as soon as selected by the Board of Indian Commissioners."

DELECTABLE LOUISIANA.

Fruitless Search for a Murderer—Another Attempted Assassination—Stories Almost Too Thin for Belief.

MONROE, LA., August 31.—The Sheriff and posse have returned from the pursuit of the murderer of Mr. Dinkgrove. They traced the tracks of his horse about three miles, and there lost the track. There is no clue whatever to the murderer. It is generally believed that the murder was the result of an old feud. The murderer took Plantation lane in his flight. Dinkgrove had seen the man and fully appreciated his danger. He will be buried this afternoon.

The house of Captain Chambliss, who lives nine miles below here, was fired into. The family had come to this place two days before for security, leaving a young white man named Perkins in charge of the premises. Perkins was sitting on the gallery when a cap popped near the fence, when he arose. Then followed the discharge of a gun. His chair and the gallery post were filled with buckshot. Perkin got his pistol and pursued the men, who had fled up the road in this direction. No one hurt. A freedman on the place confirms this statement. The whites are apprehensive, but are proceeding with caution.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1876.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending August 29, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Foster, Philadelphia—Bill files.
C. N. Blessing, Philadelphia—Bath tub.
E. B. Carver, Philadelphia—Flower stand.
H. Disston, Philadelphia—Securing saw handles.
H. Disston, Philadelqhia—Saw blade.
H. Disston, Philadelphia—Plane irons.
C. S. Fowler, Philadelphia—Roofing composition.
F. Rauh, Pittsburgh—Planing tool.
A. B. Roney, Pittsburgh—Vent faucet.
L. O. Cameron, Pittsburgh—Street lamp.
J. Greenawalt, Pittsburgh—Roofing tile.
T. B. Attlebury, Bittsburgh—Manufacturing glassware.
H. W. Lilly, Pittston—Planes.
G. A. Oglesby, Harrisburg—Hydrant.
E. Derby, Ridgway—Water wheel.
W. Harris, Reading—Manufacturing iron and steel.
Reissue—J. White, Philadelphia—Globe holder.
J. W. Connery, Philadelphia—Calking boilers.
Design—J. Phipps, Philadelphia—Nubias.
C. A. Righter, Philadelphia—Carpet.
Trade-mark—J. A. Keenan, Philadelphia—Cement.

OHIO.

H. H. Parry, Columbus—Sewer trap.
W. H. Thompson, Columbus—Nursery crib.
P. J. Borger, Cincinnati—Elevator.
N. Du Brul, Cincinnati—Slates.
C. E. Scribner, Toledo—Telegraph apparatus.
W. H. Nauman, Dayton—Grain drill.
E. W. Fawcett, Salem—Straw cutter.
J. H. Kennedy, Cleveland—Hydrant.

PROTECTION OF VOTERS.

Circular of Instructions from the United States Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—The following are the instructions from the Attorney General to United States marshals regarding the coming election. A copy will be sent to each United States marshal throughout the country:

SIR—The laws of the United States having made it my duty to exercise general direction over marshals as to the manner of discharging their offices, I have prepared for their use this circular letter of instructions as to the coming election, intending the same also as a reply, once for all, to numerous applications in like connection from private citizens in various States. In the present condition of legislation the United States occupy a position toward voters and voting which varies according as the election is for State and other local officers only, or for members of Congress and Presidential electors. In elections at which members of the House of Representatives are chosen, which by law include elections at which electors for President and Vice President are appointed, the United States secure voters against whatever in general hinders or prevents them from the full exercise of the elective franchise, extending that care alike to registration lists, the act of voting and the personal freedom and security of the voter, as well as against violence on account of any vote he may intend to give as against conspiracy, because of any that he may already have given. The peace of the United States, therefore, which you are to preserve, and whose violation you are to suppress, protects among others rights specified in the last paragraph, and any person who, by force, violates those rights, breaks that peace and renders it your duty to arrest him, and to suppress any riots incident thereto, or that threaten the integrity of the registration or election, to the end that the will of the people in such election may be ascertained and take effect, and that offenders may be brought before the courts for punishment.

Notorious events in several States which recently, and in an unusual manner, have been publicly reprobated, render it the grave duty of all marshals who have cause to apprehend violation of the peace of the United States, connected as above with elections to be held upon Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, to be prepared to preserve and to restore such peace. As chief executive officer of the United States in your district, you will be held responsible for all breaches of the peace of the United States, which diligence on your part might have prevented, and for the arrest and securing of all persons who violate that peace in any of the points above enumerated. Diligence in these matters requires, of course, that you be and continue present in person or by deputy at all places of registration or election of which you have reason to suspect that the peace is threatened, and that whenever an embodiment of the *posse comitatus* is required to enforce the law, such embodiment be affected. You will observe that the special deputies mentioned in section 2,021 of the Revised Statutes have peculiar duties assigned to them—duties which otherwise do not belong to deputy marshals. Such special deputies can be appointed only in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or upward, but the duties assigned to marshals and their deputies by section 2,022 or other like statutes belong to all duly appointed deputies, whether they be general or special, within the meaning of that and the preceding section. Deputies to discharge this latter class of duties may be appointed to any number whatever, according to the discretion of the marshal, in all States in which sheriffs have similar power. Section 2,030 has no practical bearing upon this point in States where no limit is imposed upon the appointment of deputies by sheriffs, because in such States the laws of the United States, prior to the 10th of June, 1872, left marshals also unlimited as to the number of their deputies.

In discharging the duties above mentioned, you will doubtless receive the countenance and support of all good citizens in your respective districts. It is not necessary to say that it is upon such countenance and support that the United States mainly rely in their endeavor to enforce the right to vote which they have given or have secured. The present instructions are intended only to counteract that partial malice, wrong headedness or inconsideration which sometimes triumphs at critical moments over the conservative and in general prevailing forms of society, and to which the present and passing condition of the country gives more than ordinary strength, and therefore requires the Government to particularly observe and provide against. In this connection I advise that you and each of your deputies, general and special, have a right to summon to your assistance in preventing and quelling disorder every person in the district above fifteen years of age, whatever may be their occupation, whether civillians or not, and including the military of all denominations—militia, soldiers, marines, all of whom are alike bound to obey you. The fact that they are organized as military bodies, whether State or of the United States, under the immediate command of their own officers, does not in anywise affect their legal character. They are still the *posse comitatus*. I prefer to quote the above statement of the laws upon this point from an opinion by my predecessor, ex-Attorney General Cushing, because it thus appears to have been well settled for many years. (P. Opinions 466, May 27, 1854.) I need hardly add that there can be no State law or State official in this country who has jurisdiction to oppose you in discharging your official duties under the laws of the United States. If such interference should take place, a thing not anticipated, you are to disregard it entirely. The laws of the United States are supreme, and so, consequently, is the action of the officials of the United States in enforcing them. There is, as virtually you have already been told, no officer of a State whom you may not by summons embody into your own posse, and any State posse already embodied by a sheriff will, with such sheriff, be obliged, upon your summons, to become part of the United States posse and obey you or your deputies acting *virtute officio*.

The responsibility which devolves upon an officer clothed with such powers and required to guard the highest right of citizens, corresponds in degree with those powers and rights, and exacts of such officer consideration, intelligence and courage. It is proper to advise you that in preparing this circular, I have considered recent important judgments given by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the acts of Congress which regulate this general topic. I have founded the above instructions upon those acts as they are affected by such judgments. I need in this place add no more than that these judgments do not concern Federal elections. You will find appended in full or by reference such statutory provisions as it seems important that you and your deputies shall in this connection read and consider. In matters of doubt you are of course entitled to the advice of the United States attorney for your district. These instructions have been submitted to the President and have his approval,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALPHONSO TAFT, Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—There was a lengthy conference at the War Department this morning, previous to issuing the order to United States marshals in regard to the approaching elections. It was attended by Secretaries Cameron, Robeson and Chandler, Attorney General Taft, General Sherman, Governor Chamberlain and Senator Patterson, of South Carolina. The object of the meeting was to take preparatory steps to carry out the order, in case of necessity, and have a full understanding as to the military giving aid to the United States marshals.

After a very free exchange of views upon the subject, during which Governor Chamberlain and Senator Patterson urged the necessity of military protection for the South, the members of the Cabinet expressed their opinions at length, and also the desires of the President upon that topic. It was decided that a copy of the circular letter of instructions of the Attorney General be referred to General Sherman for his information and guidance. The Secretary of War is in strong accord with the Attorney General for the enforcement of the instructions.

General Sherman leaves on Saturday for Harrisburg, where he will be joined by Secretary Cameron, and they will start on a tour of inspection in the West.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Result of Carelessness.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 31.—By the explosion of a boiler attached to a threshing machine near Dover to-day, George Bennett, the engineer, C. Arnold and another man, name unknown, were instantly killed. Evert Jones had a leg and arm broken, and received internal injuries. He will probably die. Several others were slightly injured. The cause of the accident was carelessness in permitting water to become low in the boiler.

Will of the Late Speaker Kerr.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—The will of M. C. Kerr devises in substance that all the law books which he shall be owner of at the time of his death and used by him as a law library shall be held in trust by his wife for the use of his son, Samuel B. Kerr. He leaves all his property, real and personal, in trust with his wife during her life, and at her death, if her son should survive her, the property will be bequeathed to him. He also provides that his mother and his wife's mother shall be provided for, so far as his wife's ability may permit her so to do. He concludes by most earnestly beseeching his son to cherish always a most sincere love of justice and truth, and to make all his aims in life consistent therewith, and they cannot fail to be high and noble. He makes his wife the sole executor of his will. The paper is dated May 27th, 1855.

FANATICISM.

The "Cobbites" in Arkansas—An Inquest on the Dead Body of Humphreys—The Work of Religious Fanatics—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—The *Globe-Democrat* has a letter from Kensett, Arkansas, detailing some atrocities committed by a religious sect called the Cobbites, at a place named Gum Spring, White county. It appears that an old man named Cobb rules the community, and is regarded by his followers as Jesus, and obeyed accordingly. For some time past singular noises have been heard at Gum Spring by persons passing there, and a few days ago C. D. Humphreys, of Searcy, and a Mr. Blake, of El Paso, determinned to ascertain the cause of them and clear up the mystery. They therefore visited the locality, and as they were passing a hut from which issued strange sounds, a man named Dover, one of the Cobbites, accosted them, and said God was in the hut, and invited them to enter and see him. They alighted from their buggy, and Humphreys was at once seized by four men and Blake by four women. Blake broke loose from his captors and ran about a hundred yards, when, on looking back, he saw the men cutting Humphreys to pieces with long knives. He hastened to town, reported the case and a party of citizens at once started for the scene of the murder. On arriving at the Springs they found Humphreys killed, his head cut off and stuck on a fence paling. A boy riding by had been compelled to get off his horse, bow to the head three times and utter a prayer. A parley ensued between the leader of the citizens, T. C. Black, and Dover, the Cobbite, during which the latter took Humphreys' head from the fence several times, shook it back and forth, and replaced it on the paling, at the same time ordering the citizens to leave. At last Dover and his crowd advanced on Black and his party in a menacing manner, and the latter fired upon them, killing two men and wounding another. The remaining four men, four women and two children were arrested and taken to Searcy. There was great excitement among the people, and lynching was threatened. Next day the preliminary examination was held, and all parties released. They talked incessantly about their religion, and there seemed little doubt they were all crazy from the effects of religious excitement and starvation.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—Later advices from White county, Arkansas, says a coroner's inquest was held on the body of Humphreys, who was killed by religious fanatics, and the jury returned a verdict that L. B. and J. M. Dover, Thomas Gainley, and John and Elizabeth Nelson are guilty as principals of the murder of Humphreys, and John and Lee Dover and Clementine Dover guilty as accessories. L. B. Dover and Thomas Gainley were the two men killed by the posse that made the arrests. Cobb escaped to the woods and at last accounts had not been captured. It appears that Cobb came from Michigan, where he taught his atrocious doctrines until driven out of the State. He first settled in Southeastern Missouri, where he made new converts, and, it is said, offered up infants as sacrifices. He was driven away from there and, with his fanatical followers, went to White county, Arkansas, and induced a few more ignorant people to join them. The accounts received do not give any adequate reason or cause for the attack upon Humphreys and Blake, and the murder of the former. The Cobbites seem to have been worked up to a high degree of religious excitement or frenzy, and were urged on by the old man Cobb, who had taught his deluded followers that he was not only Christ in person, but that he uttered the decrees of God Himself, and that everything they did was devoid of sin.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Weeden-Walker Murder—Rumor that Weeden Died of His Injuries—The Regatta—Chess Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—The prize fight at Pennington yesterday is a prominent and exciting topic to-day, because of its brutality and its tragical ending, as well as because the parties participating nearly all belong here. The pugilists, James Weeden and Philip Walker, *alias* "Keester Bob," resided in this city; Walker, who is barely twenty years of age, being help in a foundry. They had fought once before, Weeden winning the battle. Both had been in training five weeks for yesterday's battle. Weeden was at the house of John Clark, and Walker is under the direction of Sam Colyer. Weeden is a native of England, and Walker was of German extraction. The fight took place near Pennsville, nearly opposite New Castle, Del., and was witnessed by about 1,000 roughs, who openly defied the Sheriff and his officers, and after the fight eluded them, coming up the river on small boats, and loading at various points. Seventy-six rounds were fought, but in the last one Walker was unable to strike a blow, and at its end he lay wholly insensible on the grass, and Colyer threw up the sponge. Walker did not revive, and died before he could be brought home. His body was found lying on the salt works wharf last night, the men who had brought it there having escaped. A *post mortem* examination, held to-day, indicates that his death was caused by concussion of the brain. Officers have been hunting for the participants in the fight all last night and to-day, but so far only John Clark, one of the chief promoters of the affair, has been arrested. A report comes this afternoon that Weeden, Walker's murderer, is also dead of his injuries, having died at one of the city hospitals, but the intelligence is not confirmed.

The chess tournament is closed. Mason wins the first prize, Judd second, Bird third, Edson and Davidson divide fourth and fifth prizes, and Roberts wins the sixth.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Weeden, one of the principals in the fatal prize fight at Pennsville, N. J., was arrested with his second, Watkins, in this city to-night.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Prize Fight in Delaware.

NEW CASTLE, DEL., August 31.—The steamer which left Philadelphia last night with the pugilists Weeden and Walker, and friends, effected a landing on the New Jersey shore. A ring was formed near Pennsylvania and the fight was commenced. It is said the Sheriff made an effort to interfere, but was restrained by the mob. After a stubborn fight of sixty-two rounds, Weeden was declared the victor. The sheriff notified the crowd that he would follow the principals and such of their abettors as he could recognize to Philadelphia, and prosecute them to the full extent of the law.

A young man called at police headquarters late this evening, and stated that after the fight Walker was laid on a table in the ring and every one deserted him; that he hailed a party in a boat about putting off; got them to assist him in placing Walker on board. Walker was insensible at the time, and remained so up till the time of his death, which occurred when half-way up to the city.

The dead body of Walker was found this evening on the salt wharf at Greenwich Point, and was removed to his father's residence. His face and neck are battered and swollen out of all shape. The police are searching for three men who were seen in the boat near the wharf, and supposed to have placed the body ashore. The police are also looking for Wheeden. The backers are all connected with the fight. Wheeden is said to be badly cut up.

A Minister and His Family Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—Advices from Decatur, Illinois, say the Rev. W. G. England, a Methodist minister, his wife, a step-daughter, and four sons, were murdered at their home, six miles from Montague, last Saturday night by a party of disguised men. No particulars of the fiendish affair have been received, but it is supposed the butchery was committed for money, as the family were supposed to be wealthy.

A Very Mean Murderer Brought to Book.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Dr. J. S. Williams was arrested here to-day, charged with having committed murder in producing an abortion upon Miss Lou Bowman. It is alleged that the evidence is very strong against Williams, who has been suspected previously, but never detected. It is now thought a dozen cases can be made out against him. In the examination before the authorities he was emanded to prison and bail refused.

A Bridegroom Murdered by a Rival.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—At Bulkley, Illinois, Wednesday night, while a wedding was being celebrated between George Sleeper and a lady named Hamilton, Sleeper was called to the door by Rurt Fleming and shot dead. Fleming had been a rival for the lady's hand.

Wife Murder in Cincinnati—Jealousy the Cause.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—On Broadway about seven o'clock this morning, Frank Murray, a chairmaker, while partially intoxicated, stabbed his wife in the breast very near the heart, and again in the groin. The woman will probably die. The cause of stabbing is jealously, and general domestic infelicity.

A Pennsylvania Coroner in Trouble.

WILKESBARRE, August 31.—The Coroner of Luzerne county, Dr. P. J. Pendegrast, was arrested to-day on a charge of committing the crime of obortion in his medical practice. He appeared before Alderman Parsons and gave $3,000 bail for his appearance at court. He is said to be connected with the Josie Gallagher case, which comes up to-morrow morning for a further hearing.

The anniversary of the Battle of Sedan was celebrated on Saturday throughout Germany. The newspapers had leading articles almost remarkable for their tone of conciliation toward France.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Reds Making It Sultry for the People of Deadwood.

OMAHA, NEB., August 31.—A private telegram from Sidney, Nebraska, this morning, says Jones, in with Clark's pony express, brings a mail from the North. Deadwood was corralled by the Indians four days. Fifteen men were killed last Sunday. Four were found dead in Buffalo Gap.

OMAHA, August 31.—A. A. Jones, agent of Clark's Pony Express at Deadwood City, arrived at Sidney this morning, and says the Indians raided the road between Custer and Deadwood on the 20th inst., killing Weston Smith, a minister, and three miners named Ike Brown, Pollins and Mason, carrying off their stock. On the 22d they raided on a party five miles south of Custer City, and killed James Kidd, Samuel Wallace, Jacob Weitley and Thompson. The Indians are supposed to be Northern Sioux from the hostile camp, on the road to the agencies. Jones says the country is full of Indians. There is no truth in the statement of Deadwood being corralled.

CHEYENNE, WY., August 31.—The Indian Commission did not leave this morning, as intimated last night. They have been engaged here to day in perfecting a plan of operations upon which to proceed on their arrival at the agencies. They leave to morrow morning. In their consultation to-day, a feeling of perfect unanimity prevailed among the members, and to all appearances indicate harmonious action in the performance of their duties.

The courier who left the camp of Crook and Terry on the 20th inst., at the mouth of Powder river, arrived at Fort Fetterman to-night. The command was then on a trail which was estimated at about 10,000 ponies. There is reason to believe that the Indians are almost destitute of food, and traces left in the deserted camps indicated that they were reduced to extremity, using raw hides for food. All the Snake allies have gone home, the Crows remaining. General Crook fully expects to strike Sitting Bull in a few days.

FEARFUL CONFLAGRATION.

A Canadian City Almost Wiped Out by Fire—Six Hundred Houses Burned—Hundreds of Families Homeless—The Money Loss $2,000,000.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUEBEC, September 3.—A fire which proved most disastrous, broke out here this afternoon in a bakery kept by M. Chaput, near tne postoffice. The flames spread rapidly till they reached the river near the Grand Trunk Railway bridge. In about two hours the entire business part of the town was in ruins. Six hundred houses were burned, and not one hundred left standing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The fire commenced in the west end of the city at 1:30 P. M., and favored by a high wind soon totally swept the lower part of the city out of Main street, taking in the St. Hyacinthe, Quebec and National Banks, postoffice, market, court house, factories and over eighty wholesale and retail stores. At three P. M. the fire had spread, by means of burning cinders, to the three paralleled streets, and burned everything up. The people had not time to save anything. At 7 P. M. six hundred houses had been burned. A steam fire engine arrived from Montreal by special train at 5:30 P. M., too late to be of much service. Hundreds of families are homeless, with nothing to eat. The loss is roughly estimated at two millions. The Royal, Stadacona, Quebec, Provincial and Royal Cananian Insurance Companies are heavily interested.

MONTREAL, September 4.—Three children were drowned in the river at St. Hyacinthe, yesterday, during the fire. The sufferers by the fire are supplied with bread, provisions and other necessaries from this city. The heavier insurance losses, as far as can be ascertained, are: Stadacona, $65,000; Queen, $9,900; Royal Canadian, $38,500; National, $17,000; Citizens', $33,000.

POLITICAL.

New York.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, August 31.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning. Horatio Seymour's acceptance of the nomination was announced amid great applause. The convention then proceeded to nominate a Lieutenant Governor, and the names of Messrs. Dorsheimer, Clarkson, Potter and Manton Marble were presented. Finally, Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer was renominated by acclamation.

Mr. DeWitt West was nominated for Elector at Large, *vice* Seymour: Mr. Robert C. Earle for Judge of the Court of Appeals; Mr. Darius A. Ogden for Canal Commissioner, and Mr. Robert H. Anderson for State Prison Inspector.

HORATIO SEYMOUR WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The *Herald* publishes an interview with ex-Governor Seymour this morning, in which the Governor says: "Yesterday morning I received a letter from Dr. Churchill, one of my physicians, forbidding me making any mental or physical effort, and declaring that the acceptance of this, or any other public position, would be detrimental, if it did not prevent my ultimate recovery. In view of these facts, it will be impossible for me to accept the nomination, and I so informed the gentlemen from Saratoga who waited upon me this morning, requesting my acceptance."

NEW YORK, September 1.—The *Evening Post* has the following special:

UTICA, September 1.—"Nothing can alter Horatio Seymour's determination not to permit the use of his name as a Democratic candidate for Governor. He says this morning that he will listen to no more gentlemen who wish to urge the nomination upon him, no matter who they are. He has been made sick by the interviews and the excitement of the last two days.

[Signed] UTICA HERALD.

"SWEARING HE WOULD NE'ER CONSENT, CONSENTED."

NEW YORK, September 1.—General L. B. Faulkner this evening sent Governor Seymour the following telegram, as showing the good faith of Governor Tilden's friends in the matter of Governor Seymour's nomination:

"NEW YORK, September 1, 1876.—*Hon. Horatio Seymour, Utica, New York:* The State Convention, including myself, acted towards you in the utmost good faith. The form of telegram received by me from Mr. Spriggs was agreed upon in the committee of ten to signify, as its language indicates, your acceptance. I remained in Saratoga to more speedily convey your decision to the Convention.

[Signed] L. B. FAULKNER."

The following is the form of the dispatch referred to above, received by General Faulkner from Mr. Spriggs, dated Utica: "Go on and complete the ticket."

INDEPENDENT GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The Independent Greenback party of this State will hold a convention in Albany, September 20th, and nominate a State ticket.

SEYMOUR'S FORMAL DECLINATION.

UTICA, September 2.—Governor Seymour to-day wrote a letter declining the nomination for Governor, and placed it in the hands of Mr. Magone, Chairman of the State Committee. Mr. Magone goes to Albany this evening with the letter in his pocket, to consult with members of the State Committee.

JUDGE GRAY EXPLAINS WHY HE KEPT GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S DISPATCH A SECRET.

AUBURN, September 2.—In an interview last evening with a reporter of the *Morning News*, Judge Gray made the following statement, and authorized its publication: "The telegram of Governor Seymour, as published, dated August 30th, was received by me about midnight of that day. On the morning of the 31st I handed it to Mr. Magone, who read it, and I was advised by him to make no mention of it until we should hear from the committee who had gone to Utica to confer with Governor Seymour on the subject of his nomination. When the hour arrived for the assembling of the convention I showed it to the reading clerk, Hiram Calkins, who concurred with Mr. Magone, then present, in advising me to make no mention of it until the committee should be heard from. I delayed calling the convention together for more than half an hour, when it was stated that a telegram had been received from one of the committee that Governor Seymour had accepted. Believing the statement to be true I called the convention to order. The report that he had accepted was confirmed by the statement of Mr. Faulkner that he was authorized (as I supposed by one of his associates on the committee, who had gone to Utica, Mr. Faulkner remaining at Saratoga) to state that Governor Seymour had consented to accept the nomination. All this I regarded to be in good faith or I should have read the telegram. I continued to believe that he had accepted the nomination until this evening, when I read in the Rochester *Union* the report of the interview between Governor Seymour and a reporter."

FINAL AND CONCLUSIVE.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The following telegram, published to-day, explains itself:

UTICA, N. Y., September 2, 1876.—*Hon. Charles A. Dana, Editor of the Sun, New York:* I shall not accept the nomination. My letter of declination is now in the hands of Mr. Magone, the Chairman of the State Committee. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Colorado.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

DENVER, COL., August 31.—The Democratic State Convention effected a permanent organization yesterday afternoon, at Moniton. At the evening session Hon. Bela M. Hughes, of Denver, was nominated for Governor, and T. M. Patterson for Congress. There has been some acrimony in the convention, but it will probably complete its nominations and adjourn to-day.

Texas.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN RENOMINATED.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—J. W. Throckmorton and R. O. Mills have been nominated for re-election to Congress in their respective districts in Texas.

Indiana.

SENATOR BOOTH ON THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 31.—Senator Newton Booth, of California, spoke to-night at Terre Haute, and was greeted by a large audience, it being his native place. In regard to the charge of being discourteous to the Independent party in not acknowledging the nomination to the Vice Presidency by them, he said this was not true; that immediately after receiving the official notification he sent his declination to the committee, and at their suggestion it was not to be made public until the vacancy was filled. His speech was mainly devoted to the consideration of the different financial plans, and claimed it to be the duty of every one to put forward their views, and that the true plan will eventually appear. The "hard" and "soft" money men differ more as to method, and not about general principles. Both agree that some form of credit will circulate as money, and that the best bank notes we ever had are secured by Government bonds. All agree that there must be some plan of resumption, and it is a matter of surprise how little difference there is in these plans. He favored a Government bond interconvertible with currency as self regulating the volume of currency required; but who ever believed that this measure or any other would make money abundant, so that it can be earned without toil, would be doomed to disappointment. The seasons of speculative excitement, when everybody seems to get rich, are followed by depression, when labor has to bear the double burden of paying for past imprudence and present support. In this country, so rich in national resources and so intimate in its connection with the civilized world, it is the contraction of business which contracts the circulation of money and not the contraction of money which contracts business. He showed the fallacy of the idea that a demand for labor could be restored by Congress arbitrarily increasing the volume of the currency. An abundance of currency will not create that kind of business which is profitable to a community. A great deal of the depression now existing is the result of building railroads in advance of the wants of business at extravagant prices, and by the aid of State, county and muncipal bonds. We are now meeting the draft drawn upon the future. Then well directed labor is the only true resource of prosperity. The amount of money in circulation will depend on the real demands of business; its expansion and contraction are the effects of what we call good and hard times, not the causes. There is no escape from this inevitable law, for everything that is good the full price must be paid sooner or later. Referring to the prosperity during and after the war, he claimed that it was fictitious; that the revulsion seemed to come suddenly, but it had long been in preparation. Institutions and companies continued to do business whose insolvency was known only to themselves. The great failure of Jay Cook & Co. did not destroy the public prosperity, but only revealed its hollowness. You may have seen, in the early spring, a stream of water flowing from beneath a coverlid of the snow. The surface of the snow does not change from day to day, though the water is silently eating it out beneath. At length it disappears in an hour.

Referring to Tilden and Hendricks, he said: Do, my friends, let me ask you in candor, if the rebellion had succeeded, the Confederacy been established and the present Democratic candidates for President and Vice President had gone down there and ran for office, could one utterance of theirs in their Northern homes have been quoted to prevent any Confederate from voting for them. Would not their Northern record have made them very eligible and proper candidates for the highest offices in the Southern Confederacy?

INDEPENDENT NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—The Independents of the Fourth Indiana district nominated William L. Bright for Congress.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS MAKES A SPEECH, BUT IGNORES THE MULE ISSUE.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 2.—Shelbyville held a Democratic meeting to-day, probably the largest held in the State this campaign, at which 10,000 to 12,000 persons were present. Governor Hendricks was received with great enthusiasm and manifestations of welcome to his native county. Governor Hendricks made a speech of considerable length, and was followed by Hon. George Hoadley, whose speech was a prominent feature of the occasion. General Shields and others are speaking to-night.

Tennessee.

ANOTHER INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

NASHVILLE, September 2.—Mr. Yardley, colored, of Knoxville, a practicing attorney-at-law of that city, and late a justice of the peace, announces himself as a candidate for Governor in the Knoxville *Chronicle*, because the State Republican Convention, to which he was a delegate, failed to carry out his views on questions vital to the Republican party, and voted down every proposition in the interest of his race. He says he is confident that his candidacy is for the good of his party and his race. Governor Porter, the Democratic candidate, has signified his willingness to divide the time with Mr. Yardley, and also with Mr. Thomas, the other independent candidate.

Louisiana.

COLONEL PACKARD RESIGNS HIS POSITON AS U. S. MARSHAL.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2.—Colonel Packard has addressed the following note to the President:

"The fact that I am a candidate for the office of Governor in the approaching election renders it proper that I surrender the office of which I am the incumbent. I therefore tender you my resignation of the office of United States Marshal for the district of Louisiana, to take effect as soon as a successor is appointed and qualified. I avail myself of this occasion to express my high personal regard for you, and my gratitude for the generous and assuring confidence which you have bestowed on me during my official relation to the Federal Government, extending through a continuous period of more than seven years, much of the time under circumstance of extraordinary difficulty. In view of my relation to the impending canvass in this State, I respectfully suggest that the vacancy be filled with as little delay as is consistent with a proper selection. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

[Signed] S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

General.

REFORM NOT RUNNING WITH TILDEN

A gray-haired Democrat who lives in Indiana,
And thinks more of his party than he does of his wife Susanna.
Says: "I don't know nuthin' 'bout this fellow called Reform,
That some of 'em is runnin' 'long with Tilden purty warm;
I understand that Hendrickson, who fit again the war,
Hisself was runnin' mighty strong; but papers ev'rywhar
I see is sayin' how it's Tilden and Reform. Ez fur,
Sez I, as I'm concerned, I never split a ticket, sir,
And never shall; but durn Reform—the bold, intrudin' cuss!
No matter who he is, he aint no fitten man for us.
Mi ticket's got two names on it, and Tilden he is one,
And t'other is that fitin' man whose name is Hendrickson.
I'm goin' airly to the polls to vote my ticket strate,
And any more than them two names would only be dead weight."
That Indiana Democrat is needless in his fuss;
Reform he fears is what is called an *ignis-fatuus*.
It is a bluish, sickly light that flickers, as we see,
Along the edges of the swamps of all Democracy;
It lures the traveler away from safe and solid ground.
To flounder in the slimy bogs that riskily abound;
It only dupes the senses and imposes on the mind—
The Democratic platform meant to give no other kind.
Our Indiana voter should surrender all his doubt—
Reform that really is reform was totally left out.
The Tilden sort is nothing but a bastard, worthless light,
Like that which feebly, falsely gleams in dark of clouded night,
Where slow corruption hastens on the work of full decay,
And in the process makes a beam too faint to show the way.

—*Inter-Ocean.*

There was an old buffer named Sam,
A very transparent old sham;
When he got in a snarl,
He just opened a "bar'l,"
"That'll fix the Convention," said Sam.

As yet no Democratic speaker has ventured on a defense of Tilden's income tax business.

Judge Dixon, a life-long Democrat, of Chillicothe, Missouri, has declared for Hayes and Wheeler.

The entire Republican press of Missouri appear to be enthused by Governor Finkelnberg's acceptance.

Schurz continues to trouble the Democratic bowels. If a man's of no consequence, why worry about him?—*Dayton Journal.*

"Where does the money go?" asks a Democratic paper. The Albany *Journal* answers: "A barrel of it went to St. Louis, and Bates & Locke got another."

General Banks made his opening campaign speech at Waltham, Massachusetts, squarely indorsing the Republican party and its nominees, and strongly denouncing the Democratic party and its policy.

Judge Settle, who has just returned to Raleigh from a canvass of the Western counties of North Carolina, reports that Vance will be beaten 15,000 votes, and the constitutional amendments rejected by 30,000 votes.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.

An Immense Gathering of Presbyterians at Washington, Pa.—A Delightful Picnic in Shirls' Grove—Ante-Prandial (and Therefore Brief) Speeches—The Banquet in the Woods—Nearly Eight Thousand Persons Participate.

It is no hazardous assertion to say that no greater or more interesting local event has ever marked the history of any religious denomination in this country than the reunion of Presbyterians at the town of Washington yesterday. The affair had been extensively advertised and admirably worked up by its chief promoter, Rev. Dr. George P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, and that gentleman had his reward yesterday in gazing upon several acres of Presbyterians, gathered together from all sections of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia—in beholding such a multitude of the people of his church as he never before saw in one congregation. As a spectator appropriately remarked, "The woods were full of Presbyterians." The people themselves were filled with wonder at the immense crowd, and the inquiry was frequently heard, "Where did they all come from?" Such a gathering of the adherents of Knox and Calvin was probably never dreamed of by those sturdy leaders. The number present was variously estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000, and to give an idea of the immensity of the multitude it may be stated that the grove in which the exercises were held comprises an area of about ten acres, and this grove was occupied to its utmost limits with the visitors and their spreads of delicious viands.

At 7:15 A. M. a special train of seven coaches, all crowded with passengers—not less than five hundred—left the Union Depot for the place of reunion. At ten o'clock another train departed from the city, bearing about two hundred more persons for the same destination. At Mansfield the number on these trains was largely augmented by excursionists from Columbus, Steubenville and other points along the Pan Handle route. Several trains well filled with people were also sent up from Wheeling, while visitors poured in from Fayette and Greene counties and from the surrounding country in every style of vehicle, their numbers aggregating several thousand.

THE EXERCISES IN THE GROVE.

In the beautiful grove of Mr. Harry Shiris, adjacent to the borough of Washington, the reunion took place. A stand for the speakers had been erected at a central point, together with a commodious array of seats for the people. At twelve o'clock the Washington Band, an excellent musical organization under the leadership of Mr. Alex. Rankin, took up a position near the stand and struck up a lively air, when the crowd, by a common impulse, gathered in that locality and were soon comfortably seated.

Dr. Hays called the assemblage to order and announced that the exercises would be opened with the singing of a hymn. The Allegheny Quartette Club, he said, had promised to be present, but had failed. Mr. C. C. Mellor, of Pittsburgh, was present, however, with one of the Mason & Hamlin organs, and with the assistance of the several thousand people present he thought they could furnish vocal music entirely suitable to the occasion. They would first attempt to sing something familiar to all—"Coronation"—and that grand old hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," was rendered in good style.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At the conclusion of the singing Rev. Dr. Brownson, of Washington, arose and nominated Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of this city, for President, and he was elected by a unanimous vote. The President expressed his thanks in appropriate words, and after a few congratulatory remarks on the large attendance, the auspicious weather, etc., he said he would give way to other and abler speakers. A prayer was then offered up by Rev. Samuel Wilson, of Allegheny City.

The organization was completed by the following selections: Vice Presidents—Rev. Charles C. Beatty, D. D., L. L. D., of Steubenville, O.; Rev. Thomas H. Hanna and Rev. Dr. Allison, of Pittsburgh; Rev. William H. Lester, Hon. T. R. Hazzard, of Monongahela City; Hons. J. W. Brown and David Johnson. Secretaries—Reporters of the COMMERCIAL, *Dispatch* and *Gazette.*

"Come, thou fount of every blessing" was sung by the congregation, after which the President announced that several brief addresses would be made.

THE SPEAKING.

Rev. Dr. Stockton, of Cross Creek Church, was the first speaker introduced. He said he was the oldest minister and the oldest member of the Presbytery of Washington, and he felt like giving reminiscences of the early days of Presbyterianism in this section, but so much in that line had been published that little of interest was left to be gathered up. Revs. Joseph Smith and Thaddeus Dodge, two of the oldest ministers of the church in this part of the country, died before the speaker came to this field of labor, and he would therefore begin with Dr. McMillan, of Chartiers Church. He then proceeded to portray the character of that worthy old preacher, and recalled a number of incidents in his life illustrative of his greatness. Dr. McMillan, he said, was a man raised up to meet the wants of the time in which he lived. Dr. Matthew Brown was next referred to. In the speaker's early youth Dr. Brown was the President of Washington College and the pastor of Washington congregation. It was in his church that the speaker first sat down to the communion table, and under his Presidency of Washington College he commenced his collegiate course. The Doctor paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Brown's ability as a teacher and minister of the gospel. Rev. Joseph Patterson, of Raccoon church, Rev. Marquis, of Cross Creek, Dr. John Andrews, and other pioneer preachers were each in turn referred to, and interesting reminiscenses related of them, of which our limited space forbids a reproduction.

The next speaker was Rev. D. M. B. McLean, a United Presbyterian, who commenced with an apology for his poor abilities as a speaker, and followed up the apology with a decidedly brilliant address. He said he used to belong to the Old School Presbyterians, but he was now a United Presbyterian. He was like the New Hampshire man who went West, and who, upon an occasion, in referring to his New England home, said it was the best State in the Union—to emigrate from. He, the speaker, thought the Old School Presbyterian Church was a good church to come from. The old church of Scotland, however, was the mother of all branches of the Presbyterian Church of to-day. We all have received the same polity. Of course we recognize it now as of higher than Scottish origin, as we find its foundation in the New Testament. The speaker lauded the Constitution of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, which, it was said, Thomas Jefferson had before him as a model when he framed the famous document which gave us the liberties we to-day enjoy in this country. The doctrines of the old Scottish church were well worthy of the mutual endeavors of all Presbyterians to conserve and protect. They embrace a system that puts God on the Throne of Glory, and the sinner in the dust of humility. Rev. McLean next adverted to the Sabbath question. He was opposed to calling the day Sunday. At one time it was un-United Presbyterian and un-Reformed Presbyterian to call it Sunday, but in this Centennial year it was *unreunited* Presbyterian to so call it. The proper observance of the Sabbath, from the speaker's standpoint, was next discussed. The reverend gentleman then adverted to the subject of the prospective union of all Presbyterians, and predicted that the day would come when they all would become *united* Presbyterians.

We have given but an imperfect sketch of Mr. McLean's remarks. They were of a very entertaining character and elicited frequent applause.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Jacobus, Hon. John Scott and Dr. Williams, all of which were full of interest, and we regret that lack of space will not permit us to print them.

The exercises closed with the singing of the doxology and the benediction, which was pronounced by the venerable Dr. Beatty.

The congregation then dispersed to various parts of the grove, where were tables laden with delicious edibles, when the wants of the inner man were liberally supplied.

After the repast the remainder of the afternoon was spent in pleasant conversation, the occasion bringing together old friends who had not seen each other for many years. About five o'clock the trains on the Hempfield and the Chartiers Valley Railroad left the town carrying away the thousands of people they had brought there, and the grand Presbyterian reunion of this Centennial year passed into history.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

Last Sunday a New York clergyman put the following question to his congregation: "What would you think of a Christian preacher standing to preach to you with crime stamped upon his character?" Everybody in the church at once thought of Tilden and his bogus cry of "reform."

Tilden is reported to be in a fearful state of mind since Seymour's declination, and, like the Indian whose squaw had gone to the spirit land, he is reported to be trying to find that earthly land of spirits where sorrows are forgotten at fifteen cents a spirit. His friends regard him as being in a very bad way.

Tilden is beginning to realize the serious fact that from being a man of mark he has become a marked man. Not until he fully clears up the charges that are hanging so heavily over him, charges that no man at all sensitive to his reputation would tolerate and live, need he look for a restoration to the genuine confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

The foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $4,467,011; produce exports, $5,540,585; and specie exports, $347,400. The total imports of merchandise since January 1 this year were $199,697,396, against $241,447,020 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $281,814,056 in 1874. The total exports of produce were $174,251,212, against $166,812,642 in 1875, and $197,829,492 in 1874, and the exports of specie were $39,323,128, against $61,763,772 in 1875 and $42,152,630 in 1874.

Republican prospects in North Carolina grow brighter and brighter. The party was never better organized; perfect harmony exists, and there are numerous accessions to the party, with no reports of defection. Dr. L. W. Martin, of Carteret county, a leading Democrat, and member of the Legislature in 1870, is out in a manly letter declaring for Hayes and Settle. Colonel Willis Johnson, of Halifax county, a man of wealth and talent, an old Jackson Democrat, has also declared for the Republican ticket, and George H. Fairbault, an ex-Confederate Colonel and leading Democrat, has come out on the same side.

The Dayton *Journal* publishes the following resolution, framed by Congressman McMahon, of that city, and adopted by a Democratic convention at Hamilton, Ohio, in 1863:

Resolved, That this war is the natural and necessary result of the Abolition party. * * * It violates the principles of Christianity, * * * is condemned by the civilized world, and has been conducted by those in power contrary to the usage of modern warfare, and with a base vindictiveness and disregard of right and justice that have brought disgrace upon the American name.

These were the sentiments of James H. Hopkins in 1864, as expressed at a meeting on the South Side. He was very glib, then, in denouncing the soldiers as "Lincoln's hirelings," but he would very much like to have their votes now.

The first effect of the break-up in the Eastern coal monopoly has been to increase the demand for coal. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

Since the establishment of the prices for coal on yesterday and day before there has been a marked increase in the shipments of coal from this port to ports on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, from Nova Scotia to Aspinwall, several cargoes having been taken for the two latter ports last night and to-day; about 35,000 tons having been taken to-day. As this is really the first whole day since the complete rates for coal have been established and promulgated, this activity indicates a speedy revival of the coal trade of this city, which has been so stagnant for months. Manufacturers are also buying more freely, and there is a very noticeable disposition on their part, which begins to be shared by the domestic trade, that this is the time to lay in a winter's stock, lest coal should be higher.

Mr. Seymour's published letter, declining the Democratic nomination for Governor, is a wonderful mixture of weakness and nonsense. He says to his party, substantially, "Vote for a Democratic President and Democratic Representatives, because if they are elected they can do no harm; the Republican Senate will prevent any rascally or revolutionary legislation." Upon this advice the *Even*[illegible]

Considered in its relation to the canvass, Mr. Seymour's letter is a confession of the unfitness of his party to be trusted with the administration of the Government. "You suspect and distrust us," he says to the voters. "I do not say that there is not ground to do so, but don't be afraid. You can disarm us for mischief by dividing power with the Republicans." The voters will doubtless adopt his view of the Democrats, and "make assurance double sure" by not giving them any power at all.

Tilden is to-day cursed by the Democrats of New York as he never has been before. All the latent opposition to him in his own party has suddenly been aroused. There is no public man who has so many enemies in his own party in New York as Tilden. These enemies were outspoken in their opposition up till the time of his nomination, when they faced about, and on the street, in the Stock Exchange, club rooms and hotels, began to boast and predict that he would be elected President. For the sake of victory they swallowed the "crow," and they really began to believe that victory was assured. Then came the damaging income tax revelations regarding Tilden, and their faith in success began to waver; and now, with the disgraceful State Convention conspiracy, and their firm belief that he was at the bottom of it, their indignation toward him knows no bounds, and they assail him more violently than they did before his nomination. So great is this indignation that there is talk of inaugurating a movement to induce him to withdraw, and to substitute the name of icicle Adams in his stead.

The Confederates have evidently undertaken to carry the entire South for Tilden. It is a large contract, but they are making headway. Last Friday the clerk of the District Court of the parish of Red River, Louisiana, the friend of Twitchell and almost the last white Republican left in the parish, was shot down in Coushatta by another disguised "stranger," his horse killed under him and himself badly wounded. The advice of the New Orleans *Democrat* to the people in that country to act with coolness and discretion, leaving the negroes alone and going for the white leaders, appears to be faithfully followed. This is the fourth Republican parish of that State in which the leading white officials have been shot since the campaign opened. The tax collector of Carroll parish was badly wounded a few weeks since, and the deputy tax collector of Vermillion parish killed. These facts conclusively show that Tilden is as clay in the hands of his party, whose record is daily written in blood all over the South. His election would only insure a more terrible proscription of Republicans in that section than the country has yet seen.

In regard to the approaching meeting of the Congressional Commission to inquire into the relative value of gold and silver, and to suggest any needed legislation on the subject, Senator Jones, the chairman of the Commission, states that on account of the shortness of time allowed for so large an amount of work, the Commission will direct its attention principally to the first two requirements of the resolution, the altered values of gold and silver and the restoration of the standard. The word "experts" is misused in the resolution, as the three additional members will be selected from great commercial centers, probably one from New York, one from Boston and one from the West. Most of the work of the Commission will be done in New York city, though a sub-committee may be sent to the Pacific coast. Careful inquiry will be made into the condition of silver in India, China and other foreign countries, where it is largely used. Merchants and others who are posted upon the subject of silver and its requirements for trade, will be called before the Commission and examined. A recommendation in favor of a double standard of values will undoubtedly, as it certainly ought to, be reported by the Commission to Congress.

A friend who has just returned from an extensive tour in the State of New York, reports that the Republican prospects have very materially brightened within the past two weeks. The apathy which marked the earlier stages of the campaign is giving way to a decided interest in Republican circles, which promises to develop into a genuine enthusiasm when the Gubernatorial contest is fairly inaugurated. The income tax appears to have inflicted irreparable damage on Governor Tilden's cause. His hitherto warmest supporters in various parts of the State are dumbfounded, and wonder why an explanation from Tilden is not forthcoming. But what is aiding the Republican cause more than anything else is the sober second thought of the people. They are now beginning to realize what the success of the Democratic party at this time means. Though owing to the business depression and hard times generally, they may possibly be disposed to think that a political change might perhaps better things, still they are becoming alive to the fact that a Democratic triumph means the transfer of the Government to those who were so recently endeavoring to overthrow it. And undoubtedly this determination to keep the power from untrustworthy hands, is what will decide the contest in that State.

A POOR SCHEME.

The Democratic papers, alarmed at the effects of Tilden's perjury in swearing falsely to his income tax return of 1862, and unable to answer the charge or break its force, have directed their attention to finding something of the same character against Hayes. They seem to think that whatever Tilden was guilty of, Hayes must have been guilty also of that very thing. If Tilden stole a railroad, Hayes must have watched his chance to bag some other road; if Tilden cheated the miners who worked for him, Hayes' tendency must have been to follow in exactly the same track; and if Tilden swore falsely to his tax return it was presumable that Hayes had a temptation to commit a similar offense. As it is not at all probable that both candidates for the Presidency were thus following in each other's footsteps, the attempt to bring home to Governor Hayes a similar charge to that which has been established against Tilden is a manifest failure upon its face.

The Toledo *Democrat* has the distinction of originating the silly charge that Governor Hayes, in listing his personal property for taxation, was guilty of undervaluing it, and that his sworn return to the correctness of the list is therefore perjury. The charges, upon this particular point, are as follows.

That "R. B. Hayes returned in 1875 three horses at $300, when his neighbors knew that he valued one of his horses at $500."

That "R. B. Hayes returned in 1875 four carriages at $250, when it was well known to many of the citizens of Fremont that he paid Mr. Moore, a manufacturer of that city, $500 for one of them, and had a phaeton that cost $350."

That "R. B. Hayes returned a gold watch at $300 in 1874, and in 1875 and 1876 returned three watches, including the one returned in 1874, at $200."

The answer to all this is that, in Ohio, the duty of the taxpayer is to make out a correct *list* of all his personal property, and it is the duty of the Assessor to make the valuation. The affidavit which the taxpayer makes is only as to the correctness of the *list*, and not as to the correctness of the valuation. The Assessor attends to the valuation, and the oath he administers has no reference to values. Here is a copy of the oath:

State of Ohio, }
Sandusky County, } ss.

I, R. B. Hayes, do solemnly swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief, I have listed or exhibited to the Assessor all the personal property, moneys, credits over and above my indebtedness, investments in bank stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise in my possession or under my control as owner or holder, or as husband, parent, guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, accounting officer, agent, attorney or factor, on the day preceding the second Monday of April, 1875, which was subject to taxation under the laws of this State.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of April, A. D. 1875.

R. B. Hayes.

E. B. Kridler, Assessor.

This, it will be noticed, makes no reference to values, and is simply an affidavit as to the correctness of the return of taxable articles. The duty of valuation falling upon the Assessor, *he alone* is responsible for it. If the Assessor undervalued anything, Mr. Hayes had nothing to do with it. His affidavit covers only the list, and its correctness is not disputed.

The *Democrat* further charges "that $33,700 were left in the hands of Hayes by the will of Birchard, which he was not required to pay over for three years, and upon which Hayes paid no interest for two years, and that Hayes did not return a single dollar of this money for taxation," and adds, "at least he only returned $300 in his hands in 1876." But where is the evidence that any of this $33,000 was in money? The will of Birchard says:

I give and bequeath to each of my nieces, Mary Birchard, of Fayetteville, and Charlotte DeWitt, of Elyria, the sum of $5,000 each.

I give and bequeath to Sarah Jane Grant, of Fremont, the sum of [illegible]

I give and bequeath to each of the four children of W. A. and Fronie A. Platt, viz.: Laura, Fanny, Emily and Rutherford, the sum of $2,500 each.

I give and bequeath to each of the six children of Austin B. Tyler, deceased, late of Fremont, O., $2,000.

I give and bequeath to Charles Birchard, son of my brother, Austin Birchard, of Fremont, the sum of $200 per annum during his natural life.

It is my will, and I hereby direct that my executor shall not be compelled to pay any of the sums of money given and bequeathed by this will until the expiration of three years after my decease, but interest shall be paid on the same two years after my decease.

Upon this point the Toledo *Commercial* says:

We now ask every candid reader again carefully to read this extract from the will, and say whether it proves, or tends to prove in the slightest degree, that the sums bequeathed were in fact in the hands of the testator in *money* at the time he made the will, or that they were in *money* at the time of his death, or that the *money*, or any part of it, fell into the hands of Governor Hayes upon the death of Birchard, or has since come into his hands.

Of course the property of Birchard, out of which these moneys are to be derived, came into the hands of Governor Hayes. Of course it is the duty of Governor Hayes to convert enough of the property of the estate into money, to pay these legacies, and to pay the interest on them for two years.

It is manifest from the provisions of the legacies themselves that the time of three years was given to enable the executors to convert the property into money so as to pay them. Everything tends to show that it was out of the property that Birchard expected the moneys to be raised with which these legacies are to be paid.

The *Democrat* ought to know, as every intelligent man does know, that all the real property belonging to the estate of Birchard is on the tax duplicate, without any reference to who is the owner of it, and there can be no question but that it has been compelled to pay all taxes assessed upon it since Birchard's death, the same as any other real estate.

Governor Hayes' character for honesty and probity are too well established to subject him to any suspicion of fraud. He returned all the property in his hands subject to taxation; the Assessor valued it, as it was his special duty to do; and Governor Hayes is in no way responsible for those valuations. He was not the assessor of values; and the probability is that the Assessor valued them at what *he* thought their real value.

The affidavit in Tilden's income return was to a specific sum of money received in a given year; and his subsequent affidavit that, in that very year, he received fees more than double the amount he returned, presents a clear case of perjury. But in this case of Hayes' return there is no question as to the correctness of it. There is consequently no resemblance in the two cases; and the further the investigation is pushed into the tax returns of our candidate, the surer will be the conviction that he is and always has been an honest taxpayer.

TILDEN AS A TAXPAYER.

Since the disclosures branding Tilden with the crime of having made a false return of income for the purpose of defrauding the Government, much curiosity has been exhibited to learn precisely what his record is upon the books of the Internal Revenue Bureau. This the Troy *Times* has now ascertained, and gives the facts and figures as they actually exist, as follows:

1862.

This was the first year for which taxes upon incomes were levied, and Mr. Tilden made a return of $7,118, upon which he was assessed at the rate of three per cent. The amount of tax was $213 54, and it was paid December 28, 1863. This year, 1862, was the one in which his professional fees from the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute source were $20,000, and the Cumberland Coal Company paid him $5,000. He was also entitled to receive, and probably did receive, some thousands of dollars as interest on investments, to say nothing of additional sums as personal earnings.

1863.

Tilden made another return to the Assessor of Internal Revenue in 1864 for the year 1863. It included two items of $7,626 and $7,366, respectively. Upon the first the rate was five per cent., and upon the second two per cent. The total tax was $528 62, and it was paid June 23, 1864. In this year a special war tax was levied, which increased the amount. Tilden was required to pay $749 60. This was receipted for January 6, 1865. No further return of income was ever made by Tilden. In the succeeding years, during which the tax continued, he neglected wholly to make any returns whatever, and the assessors were obliged to guess at his income, adding thereto a penalty for the neglect.

1864.

Income estimated at $20,000, including penalty, upon which the tax amounted to $1,750. Paid October 13, 1865.

1865.

Estimated income, $20,000. Total tax and penalty, $2,189 50. Paid December 13, 1866. The penalty for the year 1865 was an addition of twenty-five per cent.

1866.

Income assumed to be $14,000. Penalty raised by law to fifty per cent. Total tax and penalty, $1,050. Paid August 26, 1867.

1867.

Estimate of income, $16,000. Tax and penalty, $1,200. Paid November 21, 1868.

1868.

Income claimed to be $14,364. For some unexplained reason no penalty was exacted. Tax $718 20. Paid February 26, 1870.

1869.

Income estimated at $17,000. Tax, with penalty, $1,275. Paid February 25, 1871.

1870.

Estimate of income, $20,000; rate lowered to two and a half per cent. Tax and penalty, $750. Paid November 25, 1871.

1871.

The last year for which income tax was levied. Income estimated at $25,000. Tax and penalty, $937 50. Paid November 22, 1872.

This record covers a period of ten years, during which Tilden amassed the greater portion of his princely fortune, estimated at from five to ten millions, and yet the total amount of the income for that period, upon which he paid taxes, including penalties, was only $168,474, while the amount of taxes and penalties combined paid by him to the Government was $11,361 96. Another suggestive fact noted by the *Times* is that from 1862 to 1866, inclusive, Tilden paid city, county and State taxes on only $5,000 of personal property. Can Tilden, in the light of these interpreting facts, be considered an honest man?

"THE STAR THAT NEVER SETS."

Vermont is the star that never sets. She shines above the horizon always, and this year she shines most brilliantly. The majority she rolls up is simply overwhelming, and equals the largest majorities of past years.

The campaign, in that State, was neither long, active or noisy. There have been but three weeks of active work, and the speaking has been confined to the larger towns and cities. So that, whatever has been done throughout the State has been done quietly but very effectively.

Tilden did not dare to make an active canvass; but he sent money freely into the State, and the mails were loaded down with Democratic documents. The Democrats hoped to steal a march upon the Republicans, and to cut down the Republican majority by sneaking out the full Democratic vote; but the Republicans were equal to the occasion, and the result shows that a full vote has been brought out. Tilden finds that, after all his efforts, he might as well have let the State go by default.

This election in Vermont is an indication of the deep undercurrent of feeling that prevails among the people everywhere. Without the usual party work, the vote has come out, and that solely because the people were deeply impressed with the importance of this election; and this feeling, which has prevailed so effectually in Vermont, extends over the whole country. Tilden may organize his "still hunt," and play sly, and hope to steal a march upon unsuspecting Republicans; but he will find that the people are wide awake, and that they will all be promptly on hand when the day of election comes.

Vermont has covered herself with glory. The Republican majority there is a great one, even for that stronghold of Republican principles. On Tuesday morning the Springfield *Republican* said:

The Republicans in Vermont count confidently on 27,000 majority, to-day. If they get 25,000 or 24,000, they ought to be thankful; all they get more will be basis for brag, indeed.

And on the same date the Philadelphia *Times* said:

If to-day Vermont shall give 25,000 or more majority, it will be notice that the national reform element of the Republican party is unwavering in its adherence to the Republican candidates, and Hayes needs only a solid Republican vote to be elected.

Neither of these papers is Republican, so that this testimony is all the more significant. Fairbanks' majority is estimated at from 28,000 to 30,000; it certainly will not fall below the former figures. The influence of this large majority cannot fail to be strongly felt. It is not, perhaps, equal to that of a similar result in Maine, and it is of less consequence than will be a heavy Republican majority in Ohio and Indiana. Nevertheless it will exert a marked effect on the election in Maine, which takes place next Monday. The Republicans of the latter State looked for the augury of a great victory in Vermont, and it has been given them. We cannot doubt that they will duly profit by it. Only a few days before the election, the Boston *Post* summed up the probable results in this way: That if the Republican vote was increased at all over the vote of 1872 it would draw its new strength entirely from the reserve Republican vote; that the Democratic vote would be more than correspondingly increased by accessions from the Republican ranks, and that therefore the victory would rest with the Democrats. In 1872 the Republican majority for Governor was 25,333. The increased majority of this year is of great importance as indicating the drift of political sentiment, and the consequent result of the final struggle in November.

According to the leading journals of the country, irrespective of political bias, the prevailing opinion in business circles is that we have touched bottom, and that with the rupture of the coal combination, generally good crops, and the steady progress toward specie resumption, as indicated by the steady decline in gold, better times are near at hand. Democratic speakers and writers who have been charging the hard times in this country to the Republican administration forget that France and Germany are suffering in common with us from the effects of a colossal war, and that there are hard times generally the world over. The reduced price of coal, owing to the break up of the combination, will unquestionably stimulate activity among manufacturers. The Chicago buyers are arriving in steadily increasing numbers, and the merchants are feeling jubilant over the present and largely anticipating the future. From different points in Minnesota the crop accounts come in unusually good. The St. Louis *Democrat*, speaking of business, says: "It is coming, sure and certain; indications are unmistakable; general business is going forward." At Cincinnati the report is that the Eastern and Western trunk lines are carrying full freight both ways, the rolling stock fully employed, and the prospect is that when crops begin to move the entire capacity will be severely tested. In Philadelphia the dry goods sales are double those of last year. New York, Boston and Baltimore are also feeling the impetus.

"Put none but Confederates on guard," is the political watchword throughout the South. The Democratic press of Texas, for instance, frankly admits that the Union record of Judge Hancock was the sole procuring cause of his late defeat for renomination to Congress, and that had he been a rebel during the war he would have been renominated without opposition. This was so palpable that Mr. Hancock's political manager rose in the convention and proposed, in substance, that a plank be placed in the Democratic platform to the effect that "henceforth the claims of no Union man shall be considered in making nominations for office in this district." It is also well known in Texas that had Judge Hancock been blessed with a clean Confederate record he would have been elected to the United States Senate instead of Governor Coke. Two years ago the Judge presented himself on the stump in the Northern States as a living evidence that the war spirit was dead at the South, and that there no longer remained any disposition to discriminate against a man on account of his Union sentiments. He knows now, if he did not know then, that he was not telling the truth. Exit Hancock, and the Democracy of the Northern States have lost an excellent campaign document thereby.

The New England papers are jubilant over the marked decline in coal prices. The largest consumers of anthracite coal in that section of the country are the cotton and woolen mills, many of which, especially at this season of the year, are largely or wholly dependent upon steam for their motive power. This, at the cheapest, is a costly motor for large establishments running heavy machinery, and a reduction of $2, or even of $1 per ton in the cost of coal is a very large item taken from their current expense account, which in the course of a year has a very important bearing upon the question of dividends. Hence, this reduction is most opportune, being precisely what was wanted to reduce their general cost of production and to enable them to go on at the present low prices of goods, and also to extend their markets by sending them abroad. It will start up a great deal of idle machinery all over that section, and give employment to thousands who are now on the verge of pauperism. Another important New England interest, the iron manufacture, will also be greatly benefited, including the foundries, rolling mills, machine shops and hardware factories.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Faintly the woods are sighing."

The Republican goose hangs altitudilum in Vermont.

Now for Maine! It should be made a rout, not a battle.

Florida is planting sweet potatoes for next May's consumption.

New York pawnbrokers say they have not known such a demand for money for many years.

Much of the fine silverware at the Centennial Exhibition has been bought for wedding presents.

Hayes, the Arctic explorer, is giving his support to Hayes. He's on the right way to the poll, this time.

A late number of the London *Times* contains a glowing eulogy of the system of brakes on American railroads.

The American Social Science Association is in session. Cannot some system be devised to adjust stove-pipe elbows?

A a sham battle in Rome, N. Y., the other day, the veterans fired off 8,000 cartridges and 12,000 glasses of lager.

A number of the citizens of Philadelphia have commissioned Mr. Albert Guerry, of South Carolina, to paint a portrait of Governor Hartranft.

The Old South Church at Boston is to be preserved. It will stand as a lasting monument to the avarice of a Boston Congregational society.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints flattering returns from "nearly fifty Illinois cities" in regard to their manufacturing development and prosperity.

A National Forest Convention, under the auspices of the American Forest Council, is to be held at Sea Grove, New Jersey, to-day and to-morrow.

The first American steam engine sent to Holland reached there in the spring of this year. It has been so highly approved that one firm has ordered seven more.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have just nominated a committee who are about to enter upon an examination of all trade marks in use in the cotton trade.

"The impoverished South." The value of the real and personal property of North Carolina in 1875, gained over twelve million and a half dollars on the valuation of 1874.

The establishment of a branch of Stewart's house at Chicago is a matter of great rejoicing to the people of that city. It is expected to add ten millions a year to the local trade.

The deed from the Washington National Society, conveying the monument and grounds to the United States, is in the State Department awaiting the approval of that office.

A naval auction extraordinary is to be held off the Irish coast. The sunken ironclad Vanguard, the tops of whose masts only are visible, will be sold to the highest bidder soon.

Sometime ago a part of the Comanche Indians exchanged their ponies for sheep, and are now doing pretty well in the business of sheep raising. That's a great deal better than raising scalps.

It is proposed to start penny banks in the English schools, an experiment which has been found to answer well in Belgium, and which the London School Board has already begun to initiate.

It is stated that the children of the dwellers along portions of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia are so wild that their mothers have to catch them with dogs to have their heads combed.

The grain export trade of Philadelphia has grown to such a great extent as to exceed the elevator and shipping facilities at present available, and a large extension of these facilities is contemplated.

Dr. Roepell has written a history of Poland, in which he reads a lesson to us. He says that the downfall of that country was owing to social intemperance and to both political and judicial corruption.

The Washington (D. C.) society has obtained a decision in a justice's court against pigeon-shooting. The cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the District, and await the final decision.

The grain exports from Baltimore during the year ending August 31, 1876, embraced totals of corn, 17,329,950 bushels; wheat, 601,147,445 bushels. This is double the trade of the two preceding years.

The horse collection at the Centennial is a magnificent one, embracing some two hundred and twenty animals, and the dog show is immense, there being something over seven hundred canines on exhibition.

Cincinnati has become a great shoe manufacturer, the industry having been augmented to such an extent of late years that it is now the center of the shoe manufacture by machinery in the West. The business was first begun in 1863.

The Governor of Minnesota has issued a proclamation urging farmers to give their attention to the destruction of grasshoppers, and describing various means. A conference of State Executives is soon to meet to consider the subject.

The cotton year of 1875-76 which closed September 1, is one of the most remarkable in our history. The total receipts at the eleven principal Southern ports amounted to 4,107,135 bales, against 3,482,829 bales in 1875, 3,813,151 in 1874, 3,617,586 in 1873, and 2,716,696 in 1872. 3,230,319 bales were exported from all sources, against 2,076,794 bales last year. The indications are that the growing crop will yield a harvest as great as its predecessor.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Hembold is at large again. A year ago he arrived in this country from Europe, since when he has been locked up half a dozen times in lunatic asylums.

A collision on the Eastern road, near Newburyport, Mass., last week, was due to the forgetfulness of a conductor, who had run trains for twenty-seven years without an accident, but now frankly says he forgot that he was to meet an engine at that point.

A remarkable marriage comes from Haverhill, Mass., where one day recently Mr. Eben H. Little, aged eighty-two years, was married to Miss Palmer, eighty-four years of age, the bridesmaid and groomsman being respectively fourteen and thirteen years of age.

Israel Washburn, who died in Maine last Friday, aged nearly ninety-three, was the father of a famous family. Israel, the oldest, is ex-Governor of Maine; Elihu, the second, is Minister at Paris; C. C., the third, served ten years in Congress, and is ex-Governor of Wisconsin; a fourth has for a long time been Minister to Paraguay; another is prominent in Minnesota politics, while two others are well known citizens of Maine.

Fifty years ago, in one of his novels, Disraeli said this—which sounds very remarkably now: One thing is clear, that a man may speak very well in the House of Commons, and fail very completely in the House of Lords. There are two distinct styles requisite. *I intend in the course of my career, if I have time*, to give a specimen of both. In the Lower House "Don Juan" may, perhaps, be our model; in the Upper House, "Paradise Lost."

Joseph Fought, Custer's bugler, has a war record that is as romantic and world-wide as Custer himself. He has three wounds and three honorable discharges; is a splendid writer and good clerk, and is vouched for by Senators Ferry and Christiancy, of Michigan. He has been discharged from the Bureau of Military Justice, while a clerk who cannot spell simple words correctly (and a civilian) has been retained and promoted. Somebody should rise and explain.

Almost every day the auction sales of gentlemen's private establishments are bringing up to the surface the sunken wrecks of Wall street. One of these, which came off on Tuesday, is of an especially noteworthy character. It embraced all the high-bred, fast trotting road, saddle and family horses, together with the elegant carriages, road wagons, fine harness, stable fixtures, etc., the property of Daniel Drew, Esq., which, according to the advertisement, were positively sold regardless of cost or value, and without restriction, by order of the assignees. Mr. Drew says he bore the loss of all his fortune without a pang, "until they came and took away my horses, and then I began to feel that I had nothing else left in the world worth living for."

A good story is told and vouched for by a well-known Boston auctioneer. A year or more ago, the auctioneer had for sale a large lot of homeopathic medicines—the little white pellets of which the patient dissolves six in a pailful of water to a dose. When the sale occurred these medicines were dumped into one pile, and disposed of in one lot, there being various kinds of medicine in the mass. A boarding-house keeper bought the lot, and, some days after the purchase, the auctioneer asked her, "What did you want with that homeopathic medicine, Mrs.——?" She replied, "I thought I could use it and it was cheap, so I crushed it under the roller and then filled my sugar-bowls with it. The boarders seemed to like it, and especially when powdered over pies."

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

STATE NEWS.

There were 345 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

Isabella McNulty, of Reading, was found dead in bed on Thursday morning.

Apples were offered at fifteen cents a bushel in Harrisburg, on Saturday.

A new car shop for building passenger cars will soon be completed at York.

Thirty novices of the Sisterhood of Notre Dame have made their profession at Reading.

The Black Bear Hotel, in Exeter township, Berks county, was built a century ago.

A Reading terrier dog gets drunk on lager—the *Times* says so. How about the hogs?

Seventeen newspapers are published in Reading, and still the people are not happy.

Ann Gallagher was found dead in her bed, in Harrisburg, on Monday afternoon. Cause—rum.

Mineral springs, possessing extraordinary medicinal qualities, have been discovered near Kittanning.

An old man at East Brady was attacked, beated and robbed by a trio of foot-pads on Sunday evening.

The Susquehanna river is so low at Harrisburg that a farmer crossed it on horse back last Thursday.

Hon. James T. Leonard has donated to the school board of Clearfield borough the sum of $14,302 53.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has given its employees notice of an intended reduction of wages.

A Lehigh county turkey gobbler recently hatched out five guinea hens and now cares for them like a—mother.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* has dropped the eight-page form, and resumed the old folio style. It is an improvement.

It is expected that the Karns City Railroad will be completed and trains running to Butler by the 1st of October.

Benj. F. Swinehart, of Quarryville, Lancaster county, shot a splendid male specimen of bald eagle a few days since.

The Tamaqua *Courier* finds the surest remedy for potato bugs is to have a brass band play close by the potato patch.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Philipsburg, that was destroyed by fire on last Tuesday a week, is to be rebuilt immediately.

The congregation of St. Michael's Lutheran church, Allentown, on Saturday last elected Rev. B. W. Schmark, of Lebanon, to be its pastor.

The Cambria *Herald* says: In some portions of the county the buckwheat crop has suffered from the frost. Corn has been slightly nipped also.

Ellendale forge, in Dauphin county, was recently sold at sheriff's sale, in Harrisburg, for $14,050. Joshua M. Wiestling, Esq., of Harrisburg, is the purchaser.

John Arbuckle jumped from a moving train at Erie on Saturday, and falling, fractured his skull so badly as to cause almost instant death. He leaves a young wife.

Mrs. Rudolph and Mrs. Messer, mother and daughter, were run over by a railroad train near East Penn Junction, in Lehigh county, on Monday, and instantly killed.

While swinging at Pottstown, a few days since, a little son of Mr. T. L. Yorgey accidentally twisted the rope around its neck in such a manner as to cause strangulation.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says there were 118 prisoners in the jail on Sunday. Five of these had separate cells. The remaining 113 were crowded into thirty cells.

The mountain regions of Schuylkill county don't seem as healthy for the "Molly Maguires" as they used to be. They are reported to be stampeding, and seeking homes elsewhere.

Jacob Groff, almost eighty years old, committed suicide by hanging himself, at Quarryville, Lancaster county, on Friday. It was the fourth suicide in his family within the last twenty years.

Mrs. Thomas Higgins after getting off a train on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, at Minooka, on Saturday, was run over and killed by an engine upon the side track. She was seventy years old.

A living female infant was found wrapped in a shawl and encased in a paper flour sack in an alley in Williamsport on Saturday morning. The little stranger was turned over to the care of the poor directors.

Erie bad ones are still obstructing the railroad tracks. Some boys found a cattle guard bristling with railroad ties on Saturday evening, and removed them just in time to prevent a terrible accident to a passenger train.

David Hare, aged fifteen, was killed near Williamsburg, Blair county, while training a young horse which his father had given him. The horse struck young Hare in the abdomen, causing internal hemorrhage, resulting in death.

An adopted daughter of the Duke of Wellington is now living in Spring, Crawford county. She was raised and educated in England, but was shipped to America on account of jealousy in the family. She is now married to a man named Harrison.

Five fish, from two to three inches long, came from a Reading hydrant the other day. The basin should be stocked with bass, and larger faucets put on the hydrants. This would obviate the necessity of Reading fishermen going down the Schuylkill and buying their bass.

A contemporary says: "It is all right for church choirs to serenade newly married people, but there are more appropriate hymns for such occasions than 'What Shall the Harvest Be?' 'Ninety-and-Nine' wouldn't be just the thing, either. It is too many.'—*Norristown Herald.*

Mr. Benjamin Gockley, residing in Berks county, about one mile west of Reinholdsville, owns a potato patch in which there are potato stalks from three to four feet long. He offers $1 for every potato found in the patch, open to all comers. The patch looks inviting and promising, but in yield is a fraud.

S. C. Ball, the defaulting cashier of the Hatboro Bank, is now called a base Ball. He is "out on a fly," and will not make a "home run" until the officers get their hands upon him. The officers of the bank cry "foul" and "pitch" into him. Ball will be "bounced" when caught.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Park Hill, Luzerne county, woman, named Mrs. Best, succeeded in demonstrating the wisdom of our ancestors on Tuesday of this week by showing the necessity of an old statute. She was put under bonds to hold her tongue, having been complained of and proven to be "a common scold."

The Scranton *Times* says: "We wish to deny the malicious report to the effect that Sam Sloan has bought the Main Centennial building, and is going to set it up here as a free boarding house for families pauperized by the masterly inactivity in the mining business here. Besides, we havn't a level spot in the valley big enough to spread it on."

The record of admissions to the Centennial grounds up to the close of the gates on Monday evening was as follows:

	Paid.	Free.	Total.	Receipts.
Monday, Sept. 4...	35,671	9,160	44,831	$ 17,791 50
Previous .	2,712,370	1,141,531	3,853,901	1,298,039 00
Ninety nine days......	2,748,041	1,150,691	3,898,732	$1,315,850 50

Oil wells recently discovered near Ventura, Cal., are yielding finely. A refinery has been established near them and tanks to hold the oil have been built. A railroad is in course of construction and another refinery is projected. The oil is said to be of excellent quality.

TWO KINDS OF INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigating to Reform, and Inquiry Without Results—Practical Republican Work and Democratic Partisan Sham.

[From the Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

A Western voter, with a practical turn of mind, writes to ask whether all the Democratic investigations of the last session resulted in saving the Government any money. The question strikes at the essential difference between Republican investigations of former years, and those which disgraced the last House of Representatives. The first saved millions, as can be readily shown. The last have not saved a single dollar to the Treasury. At the same time they cost it a round million. This money view of the case is both important and suggestive. A brief statement will indicate the valuable results which have followed Republican investigations.

Immediately after the war, all Southern railroads that had been used by the Union forces, preferred enormous claims. The House ordered an inquiry into their validity, and the result was action which has saved many millions to the Treasury. There have been payments and allowances since, on some of these accounts, but, compared with what was claimed before the investigation, the total sum is trifling.

The Credit Mobilier stopped land subsidies entirely, and led to the first positive and effective steps toward compelling the Pacific Railroad to prepare for settlement with the Government.

The Pacific Mail inquiry led to the immediate saving of half a million dollars, and the ultimate saving of many times that amount.

The investigation of the notorious District ring was followed by its prompt overthrow, and the saving of sums which in their magnitude cannot be estimated, since the capacities of that combination for squandering public moneys were practically infinite.

A partial reform of Custom House abuses in New York followed the Senate investigation of that establishment. It was by no means thorough, and yet the retrenchment which it effected represented large sums saved.

The Freedmen's Bureau investigation ended by placing that rotton concern in the hands of the War Department, and stopping its stealings. The inquiry touching the Sanborn contracts saved the Government at least a million dollars.

From this brief reminder the practical money saving result of Republican investigations is apparent.

Turning to the work of the Democrats in the House, it is impossible to point to a dollar saved by any one or all of the investigations ordered. They were so numerous as to interfere with every species of public business. It was impossible to fill them, and many went on week after week with only two members, and some took voluminous evidence with but a single member present. The field they covered embraced the entire machinery of Government. They brought witnesses from all parts of the land, and many from its extreme borders. They worked early and late, at the Capitol, in the private apartments of members, and at the departments. A million dollars will not cover the entire expense of the inquiries. And yet, with all this most effective inquisitorial machinery, and these most persistant efforts to discover and check the alleged enormous Republican extravagence and dishonesty, these Democratic investigations resulted simply and solely in saving one annual payment of six thousand dollars by a private citizen to the Secretary of War. The whole session's desperate work comes down to that. Nothing more in the way of money saving can be made out of it. Even this sum was not on its way to the Treasury. Nor was it taken out of the Treasury. The Government neither lost nor gained a cent on account of checking the posttrader's gifts. Thus the financial account in the Confederate House in the matter of investigation can be stated in a few words. At an expense of over a million dollars, it relieved a private citizen from the payment of six thousand dollars. And in the money sense that is the whole story. For the rest, in the more important matter of reformatory legislation, not one of these committees proposed a single measure.

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL REUNION.

Immense Attendance Yesterday—A Thrilling Incident—The Old Battle Flags to the Front—General R. B. Hayes' Old Regimental Standard—Only a Ribbon of It Left—Rain—Sham Battle To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Caldwell, O., September 6, 1876.

From midnight last night a continuous stream of wagons poured into camp up to ten o'clock, when the trains arrived and added to the crowd, until it was estimated at fifteen to twenty thousand. At eleven o'clock there were ten thousand spectators in a solid body in front of the grand stand. The Ohio battle flags were brought to the front and placed for a few minutes in the hands of survivors of their respective regiments. Among the rest was the flag of General R. B. Hayes' old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, of which there is left but a single ribbon. This was received by Sergeant Coffee, a leading Democrat of this county, and a survivor of the Twenty-third. The scene was thrilling and affecting, as the brave defenders of the various flags once more raised them aloft and replied to the honor in plain but honest words.

The following toasts were read and responded to: First "The true women of America," response by Major Thomas Stevenson; second, "The veterans of 1812," response by Thomas N. Muzzy, Esq., ninety-two years of age; third, "The commanders of the Union army," response by Dr. Stevenson, of Iowa; fourth, "The private soldiers who carried the saber and musket in the war for the Union," response by Private James M. Dalzell; fifth, "The memory of our fallen heroes we will ever cherish," response by Chaplain Earnshaw; sixth, "The widows and orphans of our country's defenders," response by Colonel Milton Barnes; seventh, "The citizens of Caldwell," response by Judge W. H. Frazier. At noon rain began to fall, and the crowd was compelled, reluctantly, to disperse for the day. To-morrow, with anything like fair weather, the grand sham battle will take place. The programme will be carried out to the end.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS AND DEMOCRATIC INVESTIGATION.

How Bourbon Investigation Is Helping Southern Claims Agents in Pushing Fraudulent Claims—Democratic Stupidity and Southern Shrewdness.

Washington, September 5.—The report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, relative to the bureau of captured and abandoned property, is in a great measure made in the interest of Southern claim agents. The attempt has been made here for years, by Southern cotton lobby agents, to obtain from the Treasury Department a schedule of the entire amount of cotton disposed of by the bureau, and the claims filed. One noted lobby agent has publicly said that he would give $100,000 for such a list. The Government officers have refused such a request, because experience has shown that, with such information, it is an easy matter for rascally agents to manufacture evidence which would enable them successfully to prosecute their bogus claims. The Bourbon investigating committee has, however, come to the aid of the cotton lobby sharks, and has forced from the Treasury, by Congressional subpœna, and has now published much of the information which lobbyists have for years in vain besieged the Treasury to secure.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Dishonest Postal Clerk Caught.

St. Pual, Minn., September 6.—C. C. Kelly, register letter clerk in the St. Paul office, was last night detected in the act of rifling registered letters, by Special Agents Camp and White, from Chicago. Kelly's operations have extended over a considerable length of time. He has been a shrewd, cunning operator, and has given the agents a good deal of trouble.

This morning John C. Terry, distributing clerk and superintendent of the city carriers, was arrested as an accomplice, and some money used as a decoy by the detectives found on his person. A preliminary examination this afternoon before Justice Cordozo resulted in holding both, and they were admitted to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars each.

A Bank Swindler Taken In.

Louisville, September 6.—A man about thirty years of age, named Henry Murray, was arrested here to-day for attempting to sell drafts supposed to be forged. Every national bank in the city received a letter this morning, purporting to come from George W. Toole, cashier of the Central National Bank of Cleveland, inclosing Murray's signature and asking favors for him, stating that he had drafts on New York for $13,000. The banks learning that there was no such institution in Cleveland, watched for Murray, and when he made his appearance at the Citizens' National Bank, he was arrested, but not until he had slipped the drafts to his partners.

Statue of Lafayette Unveiled in New York.

New York, September 6.—The statue of Lafayette, which was given by the French Government as an expression of its friendship for this country, was unveiled this afternoon in Union Square, where already stand the statues of Washington and Lincoln. The presentation speech was made by the Consul General of France, and Mayor Wickham replied. F. A. Condert, a distinguished French lawyer, delivered the oration. As the statue was unveiled, a battery stationed near by fired a salute, Fort Columbus and the man-of-war Plymouth, at anchor in the bay, being informed by telegraph of the unveiling, also fired salutes. Previous to the ceremonies in Union Square, there was a grand procession of military, firemen and civic societies, including Masonic encampments and French associations from Canada. An immense concourse of people witnessed the ceremonies. The flags of France and the United States floated together everywhere. A battalion of German riflemen formed part of the military procession.

VERMONT.

"The Star that Never Sets."

A Grand Republican Victory Yesterday.

A Large Increase of Majority Over that of 1874.

Tilden's Bar'l of Money Thrown Away.

White River Junction, September 5.—Appearances indicate that the exciting canvass of the past few weeks will culminate to-day in bringing to the polls nearly every voter in the State. Free conveyance is furnished to every voter. Reports from all quarters show that no such enthusiasm has been manifested since Lincoln's first election. The Republicans consider that there is a strong probability of an increase of 5,000 votes over their majority of 1874. The Democrats are sanguine that the election will show reactionary sentiment in favor of their party.

White River Junction, September 5.—Sixty towns in thirteen counties give Fairbanks 15,765, Bingham 7,148. The same towns in 1874 gave Peck 11,358, Bingham 5,011; Republican gain 2,270.

Burlington, September 5.—The Republicans elect city representative by 136 majority, a Republican gain of 225 over 1874. The Democrats gain 20 in Norwich. Eighty eight towns give Fairbanks 20,165, Bingham 9,484. The same towns in 1874 gave Peck 15,243, Bingham 6,803. The Congressional majorities show corresponding gains.

One hundred and sixteen towns give Fairbanks 27,702, Bingham 14,499. The same towns in 1874 gave Peck 21,641, Bingham 9,668.

The First Congressional district, forty-nine towns give Joyce, Republican, 9,777, Childs, Democrat, 4,421; Second district, thirty-four towns give Dennison, Republican, 8,104, Dickey, Democratic, 3,204; Third district, twenty-nine towns give Hendee, Republican, 5,841, Edwards, Democrat, 2,679. It is probable the Republican Congressional majority in the First district will be 10,000; Second district, 12,000; Third district, 10,000.

Corrected figures of one hundred and twelve towns give Fairbanks 28,585, Bingham 13,385; same towns in 1874, Peck 20,257, Bingham 7,501—a Republican gain on 1874 of 2,444. One hundred and thirty-two towns to be heard from will probably increase Fairbanks' majority to 30,000. The Congressional majorities in the three districts are in one hundred and twelve towns 13,418; the towns not heard from will swell this majority to 28,000 or 29,000. The Republicans throughout the State are jubliant. The returns come in slowly. The complete result will not be known before to-morrow. Of the 112 towns representatives elected, 101 are Republican, 8 Democratic and 3 unknown.

Boston, September 6.—In the Vermont election, one hundred and eighty-six towns give Fairkanks 37,598, Bingham 17,566; the same towns, in 1874, gave Peck 27,342, Bingham 11,247; Republican gain, 3,837. First district, sixty-five towns, give Joyce 11,715, Childs 6,125; Second district, fifty-nine towns, give Denison 11,533, Dickey 4,490; Third district, forty-eight towns, give Hendee 9,390, Edwards 4,387. Fifty-five towns not hear from gave Peck in 1874, 6,240, Bingham 2,111; Peck's majority 4,129. The returns of the election in the same towns will be comparatively about the same. This would give the Republican majority on the Gubernatoral vote at 24,161, a gain of 3,858 over 1874. The town representatives elected are 163 Republicans, 17 Democrats, no choice 1. Sixty-nine towns not heard from on the Congressional vote and sixty towns lacking on the town representative vote.

HOW IT IS IN LOUISIANA.

Three Whites Route a Large Number of Well Armed Colored Troops, and Kill One and Wound Four—Singularly Enough, No Whites Were Hurt.

New Orleans, September 4.—The following telegram was received to-day:

Coushatta, La., September 4.—To Acting Governor Antoine, New Orleans: Z. T. Webster, Clerk of the District Court, Parish of Red River, was waylaid and shot at last evening about five o'clock. Webster was wounded and his horse killed.

A special to the *Democrat* from Bastrop, Louisiana, says: On Friday last a courier from Island Desiard announced that the negroes there were up in arms. The citizens immediately armed, mounted and left for the scene of the reported trouble. After scouting for the best part of the forenoon and finding no armed bands anywhere, they concluded to go home, and accordingly broke up in small squads. As one of these squads of about fifteen men, under command of Jason James, was riding homeward, three men were thrown out about three hundred yards in advance as a guard. While passing Ross' place, nine miles southwest of Bastrop, they were suddenly fired upon by a band of negroes under cover of a ditch in the roadside. The three scouts immediately charged the negroes, who fled, closely pursued by the men, and when they arrived at a fence some hundred yards further on, the fugitives turned and delivered another volley. The three young men continued to fire from their revolvers, killing one and wounding four negroes, and all dispersed. One wounded negro was taken prisoner and is now in jail in Bastrop. He says they were put up to taking arms by white men, among whom was one Law, who last year murdered Mayor Phelps, of Bastrop.

Two gentlemen, Nick Evans and his brother, one a rich merchant of Bastrop and the other a large planter in the neighborhood, were going from their place four or five miles east of Bastrop to visit a sick neighbor, named Gallagher, when they were waylaid a short distance from home and shot by a hidden party with a shot gun loaded with buckshot. Evans fell immediately and died, this morning. There were six or seven buckshot in his back and head. No sufficient cause has yet been given for this murder. A negro named Morgan, supposed to be the assassin, worked on Evans' place, and had been discharged. Morgan's wife is implicated as an accessory, and is reported to have falsily told Evans that his neighbor, Gallagher, was sick, in order to induce him to go out on the road, where her husband waited in ambush for him with a shot gun. The murderer is supposed to have fled toward Ouachita. Citizens are in close pursuit.

AMERICA TO GERMANY.

Reply of President Grant to Emperor William's Letter of Congratulation on Our Centennial Anniversary.

Washington, September 5.—The following is the full text of the President's reply to the Emperor of Germany's letter of congratulation on the occasion of the centenary of American independence:

Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, to William, Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, etc., etc.:

Great and good friend—Your letter of June 9th, in which you were pleased to offer your cordial congratulations upon the occasion of the centennial anniversary which we have recently celebrated, was placed in my hands on the 4th of July, and its contents were perused with unfeigned satisfaction. Such expressions of sympathy for the past progress of this country, and of good wishes for its further welfare, as are contained in that communication, are gratifying because they proceed from the head of a great empire with which this Republic, during the whole century of its existence, has maintained relations of peace and friendship, which have been conspicuous alike in prosperity and in adversity, and have become continually firmer with the increasing progress and prosperity of both countries. It is my sincere desire that this mutual cordiality and this prosperity, which have been the lot of the two countries during the past century of our independence, may be vouchsafed to them during the century which is to come. Wishing you a long reign of health and happiness, I pray God that He may have your Majesty in his safe and holy keeping.

U. S. Grant.

By the President:
Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1876.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion at Hell Gate—Three Men Killed and Several Wounded.

New York, September 5.—This morning shortly before ten o'clock, a fatal explosion occurred at the Government works at Hell Gate, by which three men were killed outright, and a number of others were more or less wounded, some quite severely. It appears that a number of men were employed on a barge, fixing primers for the final explosion, when a premature explosion occurred.

A Farmer Accidentally Shoots His Two Children.

Omaha, September 5.—A farmer named Brewer took a grist to the Fairmount, Neb., mill to-day, accompanied by his two children. After he had taken them out he attempted to take a gun from the wagon. The trigger caught, the gun was discharged, the contents striking both children. The girl cannot recover, the boy may.

Passenger Train Ditched—Three Persons Killed.

St. Louis, September 6.—At ten o'clock last night, as the eastward bound train on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad reached Salesburg, 170 miles from St. Louis, it encountered a washout caused by heavy rain, and all the passenger coaches were ditched. Charles Taussig, senior treasurer of the road, one of his children and a baby nephew, and Richard Ellet, of Yazoo, Miss., were killed. Twelve other passengers were more or less injured, none seriously, no bones being broken. The track will be cleared this afternoon, and trains run as usual.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Turco-Servian War.

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.

Constantinople, September 4.—The Ambassadors of the Powers made proposals for peace to the Porte to-day.

TCHERNAYEFF AT DELEGRADE.

London, September 4.—General Tchernayeff has arrived at Delegrade with most of his army.

MONTENEGRINS LEAVING.

Daesavitza, September 4.—Moukhtar Pasha has begun operations at Hjuska. The Montenegrins are abandoning their position.

AND THE TURKS DIDN'T WIN.

Delegrade, September 4.—It is officially announced that the rumor that the Turks have taken Alexinatz, is false. They hold no positions on the right bank of the Morava.

ENGLAND DEMANDS AN ARMISTICE.

Constantinople, September 4.—The British Ambassador has presented a demand for the conclusion of an armistice, to be followed by negotiations for peace. The terms the armistice demand is one month. England's declaration that if Turkey's refusal should lead to armed foreign intervention the Porte must not reckon on the British Government caused surprise and disappointment. No secret was made that Russia was a Power likely to interfere. The new Sultan will publish no hatt of accession. He says enough hatts have been published. Deeds are wanted, not words. The guards at the dwellings of members of the Imperial family have been withdrawn. It is asserted that slavery is to be abolished.

THE SERVIAN WAR MINISTER CALLS FOR AN IMMEDIATE ATTACK ON THE TURKS.

Belgrade, September 4.—General Horvatovich occupies Alexinatz with ten battalions. The Minisier of War declares an attack on the Turks must be made immediately.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED AT ALEXINATZ.

London, September 4.—The *Standard's* special from Belgrade says there is still unimpeded communication with Alexinatz, which is occupied by a strong Servian force. Another great battle is expected.

THE SERVIAN DISASTER OF FRIDAY—ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS THE NEWS.

London, September 5.—From the mass of conflicting dispatches from the seat of war, it is possible to summarize the military situation there as follows: Tchernayeff and the bulk of the Servian army are at Delegrade, and Alexinatz, if not abandoned, is held only by a small force, which the Turks will not hesitate to leave in their rear, in case operations are not suspended shortly. The march of the Turks upon Kruzvatz would render Delegrade untenable, and the Servian army is in no condition to fight the Turks on equal terms. Despite the attempts to diminish the importance of Friday's battle, it was undoubtedly a total and disastrous defeat to the Servians, accompanied by heavy losses in killed and wounded. A Belgrade special says no commodity is so distasteful there now as the truth. A correspondent of a Brestan paper was set upon and beaten, on Monday, for saying he had heard there was bad news from the front. Subordinate officers go about endeavoring to convey to the excited people the impression that Friday's battle resulted in a Servian victory, but the Government is fully sensible of the situation and that it cannot much longer remain unknown to the people.

ENGLISH PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH ATROCITIES.

London, September 5.—At a large meeting in Rockdale, to protest against Turkish atrocities, a letter from John Bright was read in which he says: "But for the confidence caused by the support of England, the Turks would not have dared to commit the horrid crimes of which they have been guilty in Bulgaria. England should clear itself of all partnership in the interests and policy of Turkey. It is a partnership unnecessary to our interests, and degrades us in the estimation of every Christian nation."

A SANITARY OFFICER MURDERED BY TURKS.

Belgrade, September 5.—A member of the Red Cross Society has been brutally murdered by Turks, who cut off his arm bearing the Red Cross badge.

RUSSIAN JOURNAL SUSPENDED.

Vienna, September 5.—The Russian journal, *Ruski Mir*, has been suspended for three months on account of a warlike article in which the Emperor's attention was called to the dangers of agitation.

ENGLAND AND THE EASTERN QUESTION—THE MILITARY SITUATION.

London, September 5.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says: The military situation is greatly in favor of the Turks, should diplomatic action fail to a secure suspension of hostilities. It is almost the universal expression of the leading press of Europe that Turkey cannot make too many or too ready concessions to public opinion, if she would preserve her position in Europe in the face of strong feeling excited by the Bulgarian massacres. One most important element in this question is the demonstrations now being made in England against Turkey. The feeling is becoming so strong and unmistakable that the friends of the Government are taking up the cry, and seeking to prevent the question becoming a party one. A pamphlet on the subject by Gladstone will be published this week. Earl Russell again writes a letter calling for an autumn session of Parliament. A letter from the Bishop of Manchester, calling upon the people as a nation to subscribe for the relief of the Bulgarians, contains the following: "Come what may, I do not see anything is likely or even possible to come which can endanger the position of England. It seems impossible, if we are to have any regard for our honor or our good name, that we should any longer throw or even allow it to be supposed we throw the shield of protection of England over a power which, relying on that protection, has done deeds which have startled and shocked the conscience of the whole civilized world."

The *Times* to-day, in a leading article, argues that it is a fallacy to say Turkey is an independent member of the European system. The right of neutral powers to intervene in her affairs was long ago established. We have not morally only, but as a matter of international law, a right to see that justice is done the Porte's Christian subjects. All that is permanent in English policy in the East may be summoned up in a sentence: "That we desire to reduce to a minimum the disturbance involved in the very inevitable change." If Lord Derby would know, in short, what Englishmen want, it is to cease from vain repetitions of the language of tradition, and to come to an agreement with the Czar on terms of peace which the two Powers can press with irresistible authority on the Sultan and on his ministers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* apprehends that the Servian reliance on Russian aid has been so palpable throughout, that Russia will be almost compelled to protect her now, and may interfere in such a manner as to provoke a general war. This is the only danger. The Turks will surely listen to English counsel if negotiations are not defeated by Russian demands in excess of the Porte's patience. Meanwhile an armistice, at least, may be regarded as certain.

SERVIAN REPORTS OF MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Belgrade, September 6.—The Minister of War has not had word from General Tchernayeff for two days. The Turks are reported as marching on Kragujevatz, where there are important Government works. They are also between Alexinatz and Delegrade. Both sides claim a victory in an engagement between the Turks and the army of Yavar. The Montenegrins fiercely attacked Moukhtar Pacha yesterday, but with what result is not yet known.

RUSSIA VS. AUSTRIA—TURKEY REFUSES TO GRANT AN ARMISTICE.

Vienna, September 6.—Since the declaration that England would not support Turkey against Russian interference, Austria is looked upon in Constantinople as the Power to oppose Russia, and consequently the Austrian Ambassador now occupies an exceptional position of power, which the British Ambassador recently held. The Turks are by no means discouraged, and have great faith in their own military power. Turkey, through her ambassadors at European courts, has decidedly refused to grant an armistice, but expresses a willingness to treat for peace.

ENGLAND AND THE BULGARIAN MASSACRES—A PAMPHLET FROM GLADSTONE.

London, September 6.—Lord Derby has written a letter saying no efforts will be spared by Her Majesty's Government to ascertain the exact truth as regards the occurrences in Bulgaria, and it will be ready, in common with other Powers, to take such action upon them as the justice of the case may require.

Gladstone, in his pamphlet on "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East," says: "It is urgent, in addition to the termination of the war, first to put an end to anarchical misrule, plundering and murdering which still desolate Bulgaria. Second, to make effectual provision against its recurrence by excluding the Ottoman Government from the administration and control, not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but above all in Bulgaria. Third, to redeem by these measures the honor of the British name which, in the deplorable events of years, has been more gravely compromised than I have known it in any former period." Gladstone says he is still desirous to see the territorial integrity of Turkey upheld, though that desire should not be treated as paramount as the higher objects of policy. As an old servant of the crown and State, he entreats his countrymen to require and insist that the Government, which has been working in one direction, shall work in the other, and shall apply all its vigor to concur with the other States of Europe in obtaining the extinction of the Turkish executive power in Bulgaria.

Gladstone concludes with an appeal for an organized collection and distribution of relief to the Bulgarians.

THE TURKS OCCUPY ALEXINATZ.

London, September 6.—A dispatch from Semlin announces that the Turks have occupied Alexinatz.

A RUSSO-TURKISH WAR CONSIDERED INEVITABLE—BULGARIANS JOINING THE TURKS.

London, September 7.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin says: Since the declination of Turkey to grant an armistice, the outbreak of a Russian and Turkish war is deemed in well informed circles unavoidable.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Nissa makes the surprising statement that a large number of Bulgarians of all classes are joining the Turkish army. They are represented as showing much feeling against the Servians because the latter have brought mischief on them.

ENGLAND SENDS WARNING TO TURKEY.

London, September 7.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Daily Telegraph* says the British Government has made strong representations to Turkey through her Ambassador, that if the war continues the Turks must be prepared to see Russia openly giving support to Servia.

ITALY PREPARING.

Rome, September 6.—*La Liberta* says the Italian Minister of War, foreseeing fresh complications in the East, intends to recall the officers and men on furlough.

England.

TEACHING THE AFRICANS GOOD MANNERS.

London, September 5.—A special from Madecia says intelligence has been received there of an outbreak of hostilities on the west coast of Africa. A British expedition consisting of three ships, under Commodore Bruce, ascended the river Niger and had a conflict with the natives. Several villages were burned and a number of Englishmen wounded.

George Smith, the Assyrian explorer, is dead.

ACCIDENT TO LABORERS.

London, September 7.—A new tunnel or an underground railway in process of construction in Bishop's Gate street caved in this afternoon. Four or five workmen were exhumed and taken to the hospital.

Spain.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

London, September 5.—A special from Madrid to the *Standard* says the Government has ordered all the native and foreign Protestant chapels, Bible societies and schools to immediately remove all external signs, placards and inscriptions indicating their faith. The foreign societies have protested to their respective embassys.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Hostiles Attempting to Get Back to their Reservation—The Feeling Among the Troops.

St. Paul, September 4.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press*, dated South bank of the Yellowstone, August 27th, *via*. Bismarck, D. T., says: The latest intelligence received concerning the movement of the Indians leads to the belief that Sitting Bull's band of Unkpapas are trying to cross the Yellowstone and reach their proper hunting grounds on the dry fork of the Missouri. Acting upon this belief, General Terry has directed General Crook, with his column, to move eastward of the Little Missouri, following the trail leading from Rosebud, while Terry, with the Dakota column, has crossed the Yellowstone, marched north and east to cut off any parties moving towards Fort Peck. You will hear no end to extravagant stories about the attack on the steamer Yellowstone on her late trip up the river. She was fired on by a few Indians, probably a dozen, and one man was killed. Beyond this no harm was done, and the affair is quite destitute of significance. The Fifth Infantry and the battalion of the Twenty-second are designated as the infantry garrison of the new post to be built at the mouth of the Tongue river. The Lieutenant General has directed that these troops be relieved from the marching column, and set at work putting themselves into winter quarters.

Chicago, September 4.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Bismarck special says: The latest by courier arriving to-day from the expeditions is as follows: The general feeling among both officers and men is that the campaign has been and is likely to prove an immense wild goose chase. No Indians have been seen of late, with the exception of occasional small bands making their appearance for the purpose of stealing or harassing small parties engaged in the movement of supplies on the Yellowstone. The main column has not succeeded in overtaking the slippery Sitting Bull, and is not likely to this season. Orders have been received by Terry for the establishment of a cantonment at the mouth of Tongue river for winter quarters. The Twenty-second, Fifth Infantry and Fifth Bavalry will occupy these quarters. On August 27th the Seventh Cavalry were on O'Fallon's creek. Crook had started the day before with his command for Glendieve creek, and Gibbon, with the greater part of Terry's command, was moving toward the Yellowstone, near O'Fallon's creek. Terry has returned to Powder river with his train and sixty infantry, to prepare for crossing his whole command to the south bank of the river. Terry will endeavor to strike the Indian trail near the Round Buttes, then turn east along the south bank. Crook strikes down the south branch, and by this continued movement they expect to bring about a collision with the Indians, who are along the banks of the river.

The steamers Josephine and Yellowstone were fired into near Powder river some days ago, and one private on the Yellowstone was killed.

On the 29th a deserter named Pickens was picked up by the Josephine near Glendieve creek. On the 24th, badly wounded, he and another named Piquet, of the Sixth Infantry, when four days out from the command, were attacked by Indians, Piquet being killed and his body fearfully mutilated, and Pickens escaping to the bushes, where he stood the Indians off for forty-eight hours.

St. Paul, September 5.—Intelligence by way of Bismarck is that on the 31st of August Crook was near Glendive, South Yellowstone, *en route* to Glendive for supplies. Terry was on the north side of the Yellowstone, fifteen miles below Glendive, marching toward the Missouri. Eight miles below here the Josephine saw a large fresh trail leading north, which Terry should have struck September 1st. The Josephine reports thirty inches of water in the Yellowstone on the 30th, with fifteen inches on the rapids, which she passed over at that stage. The Far West is above the rapids, and will winter in the Yellowstone.

Cheyenne, Wy., September 6.—Henry Homens, who arrived at Sidney yesterday, reports that Sioux Jim and family came into Red Cloud Agency on the 29th ult. The commanding officer instituted a search for them through the agency Indians. They were found by American Horse, Chief of one of the bands of the agency, but Jim refused to surrender his arms, whereupon American Horse shot and killed him, taking his family prisoners.

Chicago, September 6.—The *Times'* special from Terry's camp, August 30th, *via* Bismarck, says: The command left Yellowstone river near the mouth of O'Fallon's creek on the evening of the 27th moving due north for ten miles, and went into camp. At four the next morning the march was resumed. The country was dry and parched, rendering long marches impossible. Water is scarce, and the small streams entirely dry. After the first day's march the command entered the buffalo range north of the Yellowstone, and hunting parties were detailed, which secured game enough to last some days. Yesterday afternoon we camped on the north fork of Rush creek, eighty miles north of the Yellowstone, bordering on the space between the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. Captain Ball, with a detachment of four companies, left the main column, with instructions to move north across the divide in search of Indian trails leading toward Big Dry creek or Muscle Shell river. The battalion rode twenty miles, while the main column rode east, and is now in camp on Deer creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone. Captain Ball returnd to-night, and reported the discovery of no heavy trails, hence no large body of Indians have crossed the river to move toward Fort Benton. The carcasses of buffaloes and old trails only were discovered. The present camp is within twelve miles of the mouth of Glendive creek, where a junction, if any, was to be formed with Crook. A courier leaves for Crook to-night. Terry is convinced that the Indians haven't crossed the river in any force west of us, and if they have gone north at all, it is toward Fort Peck. It is expected the infantry will move east to-morrow, and that their ultimate destination is Fort Peck, on the Missouri. There appears no possibility of a further junction of Crook and Terry for field work.

Washington, September 6.—Secretary Chandler expresses his readiness to allow the military authorities to assume control of such Indian agencies as are likely to be threatened by returning hostile bands, until all apprehension of trouble is removed, and will co-operate with General Sheridan's suggestion.

TILDEN'S TAXES.

Possibility that Suit May be Brought Against Slippery Sam to Recover the Back Income Tax—Recommendation of District Attorney Bliss.

Washington, September 5.—The charges against Governor Tilden, that he did not pay the proper income tax for the years 1862 and 1863, may yet be judicially tried. When the accusation was first made public the attention of District Attorney Bliss, of New York, was called to it, and he said that if the charges were substantiated, it might be his duty to institute suit against Mr. Tilden to recover the alleged deficiency. Yesterday the second letter from District Attorney Bliss was received at the Internal Revenue Bureau on the subject of Tilden's delinquencies. Commissioner Raum said he did not feel at liberty to make the tenor of the correspondence public, but he could say that Mr. Bliss was of the opinion that suit ought to be instituted against the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. If the suit is brought it will be only concerning the years 1862 and 1863. No charge of political action could be brought against the Internal Revenue Office for such a suit. If brought, it will be in accordance with a circular letter, addressed to the collectors, directing the course to be taken to recover the taxes due, but inaccessable "without waiver," because of the fifteen months' limitation. That letter bears the date, "Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, March 27, 1874," nearly two and a half years ago.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

WORCESTER, September 5.—The Repub- an State Convention assembled here to- y. Alvan H. Beard was chosen Tem- rary Chairman. A resolution giving the men a voice and vote in primary meet- s of the party, was received with ap- use and hisses, and referred without de- e. Hon. George S. Boutwell was select- as Chairman, and addressed the conven- n at great length.

n motion of George F. Hoar, Hon. Alex. Rice was nominated for Governor with a single dissenting voice. Hon. Hora- G. Knight was nominated by acclama- for Lieutenant Governor. The ticket s completed by nominating the follow- by acclamation: H. B. Pierce, Secre- y of State; Julius L. Clark, Auditor of State; Charles Endicott, State Treasur- and Charles R. Train, Attorney Gen- l.

he resolutions adopted ratify the action he National Convention at Cincinnati; dge united and earnest support to Hayes Wheeler; favor a prompt return to cie payment; putting civil service on ground of merit and fitness; restoring he South the blessings of peace and the yment of all alike of liberty under the ; express gratitude to the retiring Presi- t for his military services and main- ing the national honor and credit; ign the Democratic party for repeating perilous experiment a sectional or- ization in the South founded upon an- nism of race and color, and for duplicity financial policy. In regard the Democratic candidates for Presidency the resolutions say election of its national candidates, of them an inflationist and the other ty of compromising his convictions to iliate a class whose heresies he knows ld lead to financial chaos, and also the iples of that ultra school which, before war, admitted the right of a State to se- , and since the war denies the power of nation to protect the lives and rights of itizens. The resolutions pledge the use ery means for the revival of business trade, simplification of taxation and ent husbandry of the public money, favor such legislation as will promote auses of education, temperance, labor equal rights of American citizens irre- ive of sex.

mas Talbot and Stephen Salisbury chosen electors at large. Adjourned.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE ADAMS FOR GOVERNOR.

ORCESTER, September 6.—The Demo- State Convention met to-day, iam Wirt Warren Chairman. After a , Charles Francis Adams was nomi- for Governor by acclamation. The t was completed as follows: For tenant Governor, William R. Plun- Secretary of State, Edwin H. Lathrop; surer, Weston Howland; Auditor, E. Fitzgerald; Attorney General, ard Olney. Ex Governor Gaston heads lectoral ticket.

e resolutions adopted hail with satis- n the action of the late National Con- on at St. Louis; demand the payment in of the debt represented by legal rs, as well as the bonded debt; de- ce the Republican party for neglect- carry out the financial policy for the nption of specie payments, and ask eople to entrust to the Democratic the accomplishment of this need of our commerce; ex- gratitude to the National House of esentatives for its efforts to reduce nses, and its resolute inquiries into l maladministration, rejoice in social , rapidly reviving prosperity and es- hed cordial relations between the in the South wherever Democratic prevails; denounce the Republican for mismanagement of the s of the Freedman's Bank, and re it to be the duty of ress to secure to the sufferers nity for their losses; the depression de and commerce is attributed to the overnment of the Republican party, he resolutions finally demand a return extravagance to simplicity and my.

Iowa.

CRATIC NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

AR RAPIDS, September 5.—The cratic Congressional Convention Fifth district was held at Blairs- to-day, and nominated Hon. Andrew atty.

Indiana.

DISCUSSION BY SENATOR SHERMAN AND D. W. VOORHEES.

CAGO, September 5.—The *Tribune's* bia City, Indiana, special says: ding to arrangement Senator Sher- nd D. W. Voorhees met in joint de- ere to-day in the Public Square. At 5,000 people were present, about y divided between the two parties. r Sherman opened with a speech an ong, full of logic and argument. He d out the distinctive differences be- the Republican and Democratic s. He said they existed now they ever have. The Re- an cause was the cause of good nment, good morals, public honor ational safety. The Democratic party ised disloyal and treasonable ele- which are inimical to law, order and safety. In discussing the finance on he said he was the author of the mption act, and gladly acknowledged ternity of that measure. Resump- specie payments at the earliest pos- oment is the only path to prosper- he believed the national currency be redeemed on or before the date by the present law. If, however, it be found impracticable, Congress enty of time to take whatever steps e deemed wise between this and 1879. igned the Democratic party for its isy and paltering on this question. . Louis Convention nominated one money and one soft money man, and them on a platform which can be ed in different ways. He warned eenback men not to be deluded into ing Tilden sympathized with them. cussed the result of the restoration Democracy to power, which he de- would be calamitous. Millions be allowed from the National Trea- r the payment of Confederate claims. Voorhees spoke an hour and a quar- le spoke of the hard times and great ial distress brought about, he de- , by Republican corruption and inca- , and predicted the return of pros- with the return of the Democracy. emocratic national platform opposed ption until it is accomplished by the ion of natural laws, while acknowl- gold and silver as the only basis of currency. He de- the charge that the Democratic was disloyal. He claimed that the cratic House had made such a worthy in reducing the expenditures and ing part of the Resumption act that nerited the election of a Democratic ent.

tor Sherman, in reply, reminded oorhees that he had omitted mention ien, and analyzed the reduction of ouse in appropriation bills. Mr. Voor- n fifteen minutes closing, eulogized heartily. Both speeches were courte- Sherman's was the more logical, ees' the more rhetorical.

LICAN RALLY AT TERRE HAUTE.

RE HAUTE, September 5.—The Re- ans had a very large mass meeting and night. General Ben Harrison in the afternoon, and General Terry, w York, at night. Eleven hundred s were carried at night.

Missouri.

NOMINATION TO BE DECLINED.

ALIA, September 5.—The Democrats Seventh district, in convention here , nominated Tom Crittenden for ess. It is asserted he will not accept, doing so he will prove false to all as- s heretofore made that he would not ndidate before the convention.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

LOUIS, September 6.—David Rea was ated for re election to Congress by mocrats of the Ninth district of this esterday.

ATE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

LOUIS, September 6.—The State back Convention met at Jefferson noon to-day, and after temporarily zing took a recess.

reassembling, R. G. Hubbard was Permanent Chairman, and J. W. Secretary. The Committee on Reso- s reported a platform, of which the ing is the substance: 1, Indorsing latform adopted at Indianapolis: 2, ncing the act of 1873, demonetizing 3, demanding that all stocks and be subjected to an equitable of taxation; 4, recommending Congressional and legislative rep- atives be selected from those ted directly in industrial pursuits; anding that men and measures be ered apart from party fealty and y; 6, approving and indorsing the ation of Cooper and Cary; 7, de- g a reduction and readjustment of s and fees of State and county offi- hat our State penitentiary be made staining, and that our revenue laws e more simple, just and efficient.

following ticket was nominated nously: Governor, J. P. Alexander; nant Governor, James E. Owens; ry of State, A. W. St. John; Auditor, Hubbard; Treasurer, S. L. Price, ey General, A. S. Gilstrap; Register ds, W. R. Taylor; Railroad Com- ners, H. M. Williams, Wm. Hop- Jr. Barks. A full electoral ticket so nominated. About twenty coun- re represented by some thirty odd tes.

Georgia.

FEDERATE MOB REFUSE TO ALLOW FREE SPEECH.

USTA, September 5.—Colonel Jona- Norcross, Republican candidate vernor, addressed a mixed meeting City Hall to-night. The crowd was ous to an extent that made it im- e to speak with satisfaction. He d the Democratic party with ex- ance and incompetency in managing ances of the State, and stated that Treasurer Jones had appropriated e State Treasury several hundred nd dollars under the administra- of Governor Jenkins and Governor The crowd interrupted the speaker n that he terminated his address than he intended.

THE LIVING SKELETON AGAIN.

USTA, September 6.—Alexander H. ns was nominated for Congress by ac- ion by the Democratic Convention ompson to-day. It is understood e Republicans will make no nomina- gainst him.

Delaware.

BLICAN VICTORY IN WILMINGTON.

MINGTON, September 5.—In the election in this city to-day for members of City Council, the Republicans were successful, carrying eight out of ten wards, and electing nine out of eleven Councilmen. The Republican majority on different candidates varies from 1,045 to 1,200.

Arkansas.

LATER RETURNS FROM THE ELECTION.

LITTLE ROCK, September 5.—Full returns from the election in this county are not yet received. Both sides claim it. There are few returns from outside counties. The vote generally is very full. The Democrats claim the State by from 40,000 to 50,000 majority.

Florida.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY REUNITED.

TALLAHASSEE, September 5.—Stearns and Conover, rival Republican candidates for Governor, coalesced to-day, Conover having withdrawn.

Tennessee.

UNJUSTIFIABLE INTERFERENCE.

NASHVILLE, September 5.—At a meeting to organize a colored Democratic club, an attempt was made by other negroes to break it up, necessitating the interference of the police.

Wisconsin.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

MILWAUKEE, September 5.—The Republicans of the Third district met at Mineral Point to-day, and nominated George C. Hazleton for Congress.

West Virginia.

ANOTHER DESERTER FROM THE SINKING SHIP.

WHEELING, September 5.—The *Democrat*, published at Weston, this State, and hitherto a Democratic journal, came out yesterday in the interest of Hayes and Wheeler.

New York.

SCOTT LORD RENOMINATED.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Scott Lord has been renominated for Congress by acclamation.

Ohio.

HENRY B. PAYNE RENOMINATED, IN SPITE OF HIS DECLINATION.

CLEVELAND, September 6.—The Democratic Central Committee to-day renominated Hon. H. B. Payne for Congress, Judge Ranney having declined the nomination. It is uncertain whether Mr. Payne will accept, he having declined before the convention was held.

Connecticut.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARTFORD, September 6.—The Democratic State Convention organized to-day with Charles Durand as President, and after recess nominated the following ticket: Governor, Richard D. Hubbard, Lieutenant Governor, Francis B. Loomis, both by acclamation; Secretary of State, Dwight L. Morris; Treasurer, Edwin A. Buck; Comptroller, Charles C. Hubbard; Electors at Large, Governor Charles R. Ingersoll and General W. B. Franklin. The resolutions adopted cordially approve the platform and nominations of the National Convention at St. Louis; arraign the Republican party for corruption, and demand a change of administration to secure radical reform in the civil service; charge the Republican party with opposing the economic policy of the Democrats, and causing a depression of business by official corruption and extravagance; demand rigid economy in public expenditures; that the Democratic House of Representatives for retrenchment in the face of the opposition of the Republicans; call for a removal of all dishonest officials: demand that the array of Federal bayonets around the poles where peaceable citizens are voting shall cease; announce the recent order of the Attorney General Taft as an outrage: ask for a wiser policy in the system of taxation; demand a return to specie payments by the most speedy and practicable method, and discountenance the imposing of revengeful acts upon any section of our common country.

Nebraska.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

OMAHA, September 6.—At the Democratic State Convention to-day a large number of delegates was present and the meeting harmonious throughout. General J. Holman, of Dakota county, was nominated for Congress, and Paren England, of Lancaster county, for Governor. The resolutions passed indorse the action of the St. Louis Convention, arraign the Republican party for broken pledges of economy, denounce the policy of the Republican party in furnishing arms to the Indians and placing the army in the South, and demand the strictest economy in the administration of all departments.

Michigan.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

DETROIT, September 6.—Hon. George H. Durand, of Flint, was renominated for Congress by acclamation at Owasso, by the Democrats of the Sixth district.

Kansas.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

ATCHISON, September 6.—The Democrats of the First district to-day nominated Thomas A. Fenton for Congress by acclamation. This action will result in a contest between Colonel Phillips and Fenton, as Colonel Guthrie, the other Republican candidate, will withdraw.

State.

TOWANDA, September 5.—The following is the ticket nominated by the Democratic County Convention to-day: Congress, Hon. Joseph Powell, by acclamation; Senator, Hon. Delos Rockwell, by acclamation; Assembly, Peleg Peck, Major W. Terry, Edward Herrick.

Following is the full Republican ticket in Beaver county: Congress, W. S. Shallenberger, subject to the action of the district conference; Senate, George V. Lawrence; Assembly, John Caughey, Prothonotary, O. A. Small; Director of the Poor, Samuel Booth; Jury Commissioner, J. C. Christy.

MONTROSE, September 6.—The Democratic Convention to-day made the following nominations: Congress, Hon. Joseph Powell, by acclamation; Senate, E. B. Hawley, by acclamation; Assembly, H. W. Tyler, W. C. Hendrick; Prothonotary, A. W. Rowley; Jury Commissioner, E. Carpenter; County Auditor, C. C. Miles.

HONESDALE, September 5.—The Democrats of this county have made the following ticket: Senator, J. Howard Beach; Assembly, A. R. Howe, W. A. Smith; Associate Judge, Michael Brown; Sheriff, P. A. Carr; Jury Commissioner, Jacob Mohr. The Congressional conferees selected will support Hon. J. G. Powell for renomination.

POTTSVILLE, September 5.—The Democratic Convention for the Twenty-ninth Senatorial district met at Schuylkill Haven to-day and nominated by acclamation Solomon Foster, Jr., of the Pottsville *Evening Chronicle*, as the candidate for that district. In the Fourth Assembly district Louis Hoffreger, William L. Williams and Colonel E. A. Wynkoop were selected.

At a private Democratic meeting the other night a man who confessed that he "never stole a single dollar" was hustled out with promptness and dispatch. They thought he was a Republican; but when he confessed that he never limited his stealings to a *single* dollar, they saw the joke and unanimously made him president of the meeting, amid great enthusiasm.—*Norristown Herald.*

Mr. Edgar L. Merriman, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Wilkesbarre district, died on Sunday morning, after a brief illness. He was yet a young man, hardly in the noon-tide of life; had attained local distinction as a criminal lawyer, and was quite prominent in the political direction of his party in Luzerne county. It is intimated that Colonel Stanley Woodward may be selected to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

The Independent Greenback Convention for Dauphin county has nominated the following ticket: Senator, Abraham P. Erb, of Harrisburg, City Representative, Henry M. Torbett, of Harrisburg; County Representatives, Levi J. Enders, of Jacksonville, and John Fisher, of Middletown; Prothonotary, Henry Miller, of Hummelstown; Register, John B. Grove, of Dauphin; Coroner, Reuben S. Reed, of Harrisburg; Jury Commissioner, George W. Baker, of Linglestown; Director of the Poor, Archibald Maglaughlin, of Jefferson.

The Pennsylvania State Committee of the Prohibition party met in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, James Black, Esq., presiding, and I. Newton Pierce acting as Secretary. Hon. R. A. Brown and Hon. R. M. Foust were selected as electors at large for General Green Clay Smith for President and Gideon T. Stewart for Vice President. The following gentlemen, a few of whom have not as yet accepted, but whom an appointed committee will shortly confer with, were selected as the Pennsylvania electors for the national nominees of the party: Dr. William Hargreaves, J. M. Lyle, Charles W. Ketlar, J. J. Griffith, S. K. Felton, Dr. S. S. Stebbins, William P. Cuthbertson, Rev. A. H. Sembower, James Black, Esq., Charles W. Massey, Peter Baldy, J. W. Brock, B. F. Crawshaw, S. W. Murray, Levi. E. Judd, Levi D. Musser, Colonel A. McAllister, J. A. Simpson, Rev. S. L. Bowman, William H. Blair, Rev. John Gregory, Colonel George Finley, Thomas H. Rabe, Hon. B. R. Bradford, Dr. R. S. Hunt, A. S. Thorne, J. J. Taylor.

General.

Hanz Zeymour had a bardy,
Vere is dat bardy now?

Seymour says its no use talking.

The charge of perjury against Tilden sticks closer than the shirt of Nessus.

The Brooklyn *Argus* calls Tilden "the monumental sham of modern times."

For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain, the perjured S. T. is peculiar.

A man who has cheated the Government cannot be trusted to reform it, nor can a man who is known to have sworn falsely on one occasion be relied on to speak the truth on another.

John Kelly, rushing to the support of Charles Francis Adams, and holding him up as the friend of the Irishman, is a spectacle to make a graven image laugh and to throw Mr. Adams into a fit.

"Live within your income," says Mr. Tilden, reformer. "How much is your income?" asks the Assessor. "S' help me," says Mr. Tilden, raising his right hand, "I never had any income."—*Hawkeye.*

The Lebanon *Times and Kentuckian* is responsible for the assertion that when Tilden is President "he will place at the head of the various departments men of like character with himself!" Heaven forbid!—*Louisville Commercial.*

Fernandy Wood is disgusted with politics, and means to retire from public life. At least he tells a *Tribune* reporter so. He says he has seen men of the most inferior rank who have attained some of the most exalted positions, and he's nauseated.

According to the Brooklyn *Argus*, painful rumors are afloat that the health of Governor Tilden is giving way under the severe strain and torture of the campaign. There is probably in his bosom some "perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart."

Now that the issues in New York have been decided, there will be no more complaints of dullness in the canvass. The old Republican enthusiasm is already in the air, and the Democrats can truthfully exclaim with Ben Hill: "They've got us again."

A number of prominent Democrats of this village have declared that they cannot support Tilden in the coming fight unless the broad charge of perjury which has been made against that individual is successfully denied.—*Glen's Falls Messenger.*

Unless Mr. Tilden can show that he did not defraud the Government, his friends will only involve themselves in his fate by treating such an accusation as if it were a trifle. The people are disposed to elect a thoroughly honest and upright man this year.—*Tribune.*

In the year 1860 Governor Morgan was elected Governor of New York for the second time, receiving 358,272 votes. In 1862 Horatio Seymour was elected, receiving 306,649 votes. That is about the relative strength of the two men as it has been tested at the polls.

The Illinois *State Journal* cites as an example of the eternal fitness of things that in the Fourteenth Illinois Congressional district, the partisans of the Republican candidate for Congress are called Cannon Guards and those of the Democratic candidate Black Guards.

The newspapers report a funeral which was attacked by hornets. We think Tilden's funeral has met with a similar mishap. If his friends don't bury him soon by November he will not have a following sufficient to give him a decent Irish wake.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE MANSFIELD FIRE.

The Work of an Incendiary—Fourteen Houses Destroyed — Loss About $35,000—Insurance—Full Particulars

The fire at Mansfield yesterday morning, a brief account of which was published in the COMMERCIAL of that date, swept away the whole of the row of buildings on Main street, extending from the public bridge, near which it originated, up to and including the American Hotel, opposite the station house of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, involving a loss of about $35,000.

The fire was discovered shortly after midnight, and its starting point was under a two story frame building on Main street, occupied by R. P. Burgan, as a banking house, and F. A. McKenna, tobacconist, on the first floor, and by the Mansfield *Item* office on the second floor. The marks of incendiarism were unmistakeable. At the end of the building occupied by Mr. Burgan, where the torch had evidently been applied, the ground for several feet was liberally saturated with coal oil, and, to judge from the rapidity with which the flames spread, the same highly inflammable fluid had been placed under and in the building. As the borough is not provided with fire apparatus all efforts to check the flames were useless, and they swept on with resistless fury until fourteen houses were wholly devoured, comprising about one-half of the business center of that portion of the town known as Chartiers borough. Following is a list of the property destroyed, together with the losses and insurance:

The American House, a large three-story frame, owned and occupied by Joseph Paul. Loss about $7,000; insured for $4,000, as follows: Birmingham, $3,000; Home, $3,000.

James Waldie's butcher shop, a one-story frame, owned by Joseph Stewart. Loss on building $250. No insurance. No loss on stock.

George Hiles' saddler shop, a small frame. Loss about $700. No loss on stock.

George Rimmell's confectionery. Loss on building $600. Stock and furniture saved. No insurance.

A double brick house, occupied by Mrs. Boice as a boarding house. Furniture all saved. Loss on building about $2,500.

The buildings occupied by Hiles, Rimmell and Mrs. Boice were owned by D. J. Griffith, whose loss is $3,500. Insurance $2,000—$1,000 in the Birmingham and $1,000 in the North American.

A. A. Adams, druggist; loss not known. Stock insured in the Etna to the amount of $1,200.

Two frame buildings owned by Mr. Van Amon, of Cannonsburg. Insured in the Boatman's Company to the amount of $1,400.

Two-story frame owned and occupied by A. McNall as a dwelling and dry goods store. Insurance on building, stock and furniture, $4,500, in the Etna and Standard. Loss about $5,000.

R. P. Burgan, banker, two-story frame. Loss not estimated; insurance $900.

F. A. MaKenna, tobacconist. Loss $400; no insurance.

Mansfield *Item* office, owned by Mr. Charles Knepper. Loss $2,000. No insurance.

Office of William Hill, Justice of the Peace. Loss $200. No insurance.

John Lamp's saloon. Loss not known; insurance $700. The building, a two-story frame, was owned by G. W. Freeman, and was not insured.

S. Helmuth, boot and shoe dealer. Loss $200; insurance $600. Building owned by J. B. Fife. No insurance.

Steel Brothers' livery stable and coffin rooms, large two-story frame house and office. Loss $2,000; no insurance.

A. D. Walker, groceries. Loss on stock $1,000; fully insured.

Dwelling occupied by Dr. Nesbit. Furniture saved.

Store and dwelling owned and occupied by A. Ewing. Loss on building and stock $3,500; insurance $2,500, in the North American.

Dr. W. C. Parker, two story frame, damaged. Insured in the Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, for $1,125.

Wm. O'Keefe's hotel, damaged. Insured in City of Pittsburgh Company and Amazon for $2,500 each, and $1,500 in the Birmingham.

Mr. Knepper, of the *Item*, informs his patrons that his paper will come out next Saturday as usual, and that orders for job work, etc., will be received at the office of W. J. Glenn, Esq., on Main street, and will be as promptly filled as heretofore.

The Seventh avenue steamer, of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, which responded to the call for assistance, rendered valuable aid in extinguishing the fire, thus saving several buildings which must otherwise have been destroyed. Our fireman returned about seven o'clock yesterday morning. The men looked fagged out and the machine was covered with mud and dirt. Captain Kennedy and Engineer McElroy, have been busy ever since in taking the engine and pumps apart and cleaning out the mud in the valves which was taken into the machinery, owing the fact that the supply of water was pumped out of the creek into a line of hose 1,600 feet in length.

The Fire Marshall is investigating.

CITY MORTALITY.

Seventy-Three Deaths Last Week—The Causes, etc.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending September 2d, there were seventy-three deaths in the city. The causes of death were as follows:

Entreic fever, 4; whooping cough, 1; simple cholera, 7; erysipelas, 1; scrofula, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 2; tabes mesenterica, 3; encephalitis, 2; paralysis, 1; infantile convulsions, 4; convulsions, 1; hypertrophy of heart, 1; heart (disease not specified), 1; croup, 3; bronchitis, chronic, 1; pneumonia, 1; teething, 9; enteritis, 1; dysentery, 1; gall stone, 1; diarrhœa, 11; nephritis, 1; cystitis, 1; premature birth, 1; old age, 3; debility, 1; fall from wagon, 1. Total, 73.

Color—White, males, 31; females, 39; colored, females, 3. Total, 73.

Social relations—Married, males, 6; females, 4; single, males, 23; females, 33; widows, 5; widowers, 2.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 48; other parts of the United States, 10; England, 1; Germany, 5; Ireland, 8; Holland, 1.

Age—Under 1 year, 27; from 1 to 2 years, 12; from 2 to 5 years, 6; 5 to 10 years, 1; 10 to 15 years, 6; 20 to 30 years, 3; 30 to 40 years, 3; 40 to 50 years, 4; 60 to 70 years, 5; 70 to 80 years, 5.

Localities—City wards, 70; West Pennsylvania Hospital, 1; Mercy Hospital, 1; St. Francis Hospital, 1.

Deaths in the city last week, 57.

A LONG TRAMP.

An Old Printer Attempts the Task of Footing it From St Louis to New York.

William A. Keil, a printer aged seventy-six years, left Cleveland for this city Monday morning *en route* from St. Louis to New York. He has footed it all the way from St. Louis, and expects to travel in this manner to the Metropolis. He intends to visit Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, going from there to New York, whence he will sail for Europe, where he intends to spend the remainder of his days. He was born in Teomsoe, Norway, in 1800, and at the age of thirteen entered his father's printing office as "devil." He remained there five years, when he commenced his travels, visiting all the countries in Europe, and starting for America in 1850. After coming here he visited the principal cities of the country, working in various offices until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Sixty-second Ohio, at the age of sixty-one years, and served till the end of the war. A few years ago he was attacked with dropsy, and lay for six months in the hospital in St. Louis. When he got able to go out doors, the doctors advised him to take out door exercise, and for this reason he has taken his long tramp. He is at present in a very good state of health, and he expects to live to be as old as his mother, who died six years ago at the age of 108. He has been married, but his wife died sixteen years ago and his children are all dead also. In appearance he looks not unlike Joe Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle after his sleep.

A DOLLAR A MINUTE RULE.

Important to Jurors, Witnesses, Suitors, Etc.

At the opening of the Quarter Sessions Court, Tuesday morning, Judge Ewing announced that jurors not immediately engaged in the trial of a case would be allowed one-half hour for dinner each day, while those engaged on a case would have twenty minutes. He had taken occasion at one time to calculate the amount a tardy juror or witness costs the county when he keeps the court waiting, and he had figured it up at a dollar a minute. This was the amount, therefore, each late juror or witness would be fined.

Dr. C. C. Hussey, a juror, came twenty-five minutes late, and was fined twenty-five dollars. John M. Stroub and Owen Woods, also jurors, were late at noon five and eight minutes respectively and were fined five and eight dollars. John Eberhardt, a witness in a case on trial, was late five minutes at noon and was fined five dollars, but the fine was afterward remitted, the witness having given a good reason for his tardiness.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 6, 1876.

The reports in financial circles continue to tell of abundant funds, both from corporate and private lenders, and an insufficiency of first-class commercial paper with easy discount rates. The changes in the situation for the past few days have been very slight, but so far as they go, are rather favorable. The slight increase in commercial activity has also contributed a little to the supply of business paper; the clearings show a larger volume of business than for a long time past, and the increased activity in produce, mercantile and petroleum circles augurs well for the future, although it has not been quite all that was expected. The recent appreciation in petroleum, with the enlarged volume of that business here, makes an increase in this product of our city alone, of nearly ten million dollars—no inconsiderable sum to be added in a single branch of our industries. The example of this staple, too, furnishes a further comfort to those interests which are still depressed. The gloomiest aspect of the iron trade is not as discouraging as was the situation in petroleum less than two years ago. If so remarkable a recovery may be made in one great staple of our production, we may certainly hope the best for others. Still, the best to be said of the business situation as a whole here, is to report hopes and anticipations of improvement. Outside of the example referred to, the realizations of the long looked for prosperity have been very slight so far, and much time must necessarily elapse before they become much more tangible. Discount rates are unchanged, the banks very generally refusing to depart from their established rates, except in cases where the character of the loan, or the class of security, or date of paper, are unusually desirable. Loans on prime collaterals are easy at 6@7 per cent.; prime commercial paper 7@9 per cent. at the banks, with the principal business done at 8 per cent. by bankers to good customers. Second class or doubtful paper will not be touched under any circumstances, and all new names have to undergo a rigid scrutiny before they receive the favorable verdict of discount boards. In local stocks there is a quiet market, and beyond quotations of Allegheny Valley Railroad income 7's at 45, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville first mortgage 7's at 103¾, we have no intelligence of importance.

—The panic among investors, which has been created by the break in the Eastern coal roads, has gone so far as to cause a drop in some shares, the value of which is beyond question. The New York *Post* calls attention to this fact in the case of Illinois Central, a stock of undoubtedly good character as regards debt and earnings, which is being bought largely by well informed investors at the recent heavy decline. The *Post* also points out that in speculative attacks on investment securities, the speculators have the advantage—that while they can organize for attack, investors are not in a position to combine for defense, and are accordingly at a great disadvantage. If any of their number can be frightened into selling, and the work of frightening some at least is not difficult, then there is sufficient inducement for speculators to make bear raids, and it makes little difference whether the attacks are justified by the condition of the companies whose stocks are singled out or not. The present contest is clearly drawn between investors and speculators. Without doubt some of the stocks which have been held in high investment estimation have not deserved to be so held; but, as said, it is not a question of whether a company is sound or not, so much as whether those who hold its securities can be successfully raided. This tendency to raid will probably continue until some of the speculators now on the bear side see that larger profits can be made by turning on their confederates and frightening the large "short interest" into covering. Instead of an investors' panic, we shall then have a bear panic.

—The compilation of bank clearings of the leading cities as made by the New York *Public* for the four weeks ending August 26 are in the whole quite favorable, considering the decline in values. That averages ten per cent. on the great staples since August, 1875, while the decline in bank clearings is only about five per cent. indicating an increase in business for August as compared with the same month last year of fully five per cent. The *Public* says:

In comparing transactions at different cities, we must remember that the decline in prices of some products has been much more than 10 per cent. Thus No. 2 Chicago wheat sold here one year ago at $1 39, and it now brings $1 05, a decline of about 24 per cent. Accordingly, the apparent decline is greater in Chicago and St. Louis, where a larger proportion of the traffic is in the movement of grain than in the Eastern cities. The transactions for four weeks ending August 26, at the different cities compare thus:

	1876.	1875.	Per ct.
New York	$1,203,854,023	$1,288,550,868	—6.5
Boston	159,494,046	136,907,520	+16.5
Philadelphia	151,062,829	148,209,912	+1.9
Chicago	73,060,774	92,539,838	—20.4
St. Louis	65,222,813	75,291,855	—13.3
Pittsburgh	17,535,982	17,799,523	—1.5
New Orleans	14,137,426	14,380,339	—1.6
Total	$1,684,995,893	$1,773,748,915	—5.0

The very remarkable improvement at Boston will attract attention, nor is it mainly due to the large increase in grain movement at that point. A general improvement in manufactures and a decided revival of the formerly prosperous export trade in cotton goods in part explain it. Philadelphia has also gained largely in grain receipts, and has evidently increased its business in quantities of other products exchanged. In view of the very low price of iron and cotton the exchanges at Pittsburgh and New Orleans also indicate a healthy improvement in the traffic of those cities.

—A dispatch of this afternoon gives the following intelligence concerning an additional call for $10,000,000 5 20s of 1865:

WASHINGTON, September 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury has called for the redemption of $10,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1865, January and November, upon which interest will cease the 6th of December. $3,000,000 are registered: $3,000,000 coupon bonds as follows:

Coupon bonds, $50, from Nos. 551 to 600, both inclusive: $100, from Nos. 851 to 2,500, both inclusive; $500, from Nos. 3,351 to 9,700, both inclusive; $1,000, from Nos. 14,551 to 26,000, both inclusive. Registered bonds, $100, from Nos. 201 to 650, both inclusive: $500, from Nos. 801 to 1,050, both inclusive; $1,000, from Nos. 501 to 1,800, both inclusive; $5,000, from Nos. 1,101 to 1,550, both inclusive; $10,000, from Nos. 1,151 to 2,160, both inclusive.

—Concerning the recent failure of Randolph, Bickley & Co., the Philadelphia *North American* says:

This firm failed in the crash of 1873, and after a short period settled all their liabilities and resumed business. They have been struggling manfully since to regain their old position, but the long-continued depression in all branches of business has militated against them, and the result was announced as above. The Philadelphia house owes nothing on the street, and the total indebtedness will not exceed $5,000. Much sympathy is expressed for the firm, as its members have always been favorably known as honorable gentlemen in all their business dealings. The New York house had no contracts on the Stock Exchange, their business generally being with out of town customers.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 6, 1876.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	109⅝	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 6's 1881, coup.	117¾	117¾	....	....	117¾	....
5-20's, 1865	112½	112¾	....	....	112¾	....
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾	113⅝	....	....	113⅝	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	116⅝	116⅜	....	....	116¼	....
5-20's, 1867	116⅝	116½	....	....	116¼	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	118¼	118	....	....	118	....
5-20's, 1868	118¼	118	....	....	118	....
10-40's	115½	115	....	....	115	....
10-40's, coupons	115½	115	....	....	115½	....
Currency 6's	126¼	126¼	....	....	126½	....
New 5 per cents	115⅝	115⅝	....	....	115⅝	....
Western Union Tel	69⅞	69⅞	70	70⅛	69⅞	70¼
Quicksilver	15	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	22	....	....	21⅞	....	22
Panama	126	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	106	....	....	105	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	84½	....	....	84½	....	....
American Express	59⅝	....	....	59	....	....
United States Ex	60½	....	....	60	....	....
New York Central	....	....	....	105½	....	105
Erie	10	....	....	9½	9¼	9¾
Michigan Central	36⅜	36¾	36⅞	36½	37¼	38⅛
Michigan Southren	50¾	50¾	51	50⅝	50½	51⅝
Illinois Central	....	82½	83½	83⅝	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	....	....	....	91	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	....	36¼	....	....	36⅛	36⅝
Do. preferred	59½	....	....	....	....	59⅝
Rock Island	104	103⅝	104⅛	103¾	103⅝	104
St. Paul common	30⅞	....	30¾	30⅞	30⅞	31
Do. preferred	66¼	....	66	66⅝	....	66⅛
Wabash, common	....	....	....	....	....	2⅞
Fort Wayne	101	....	....	101	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	....	11¼
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	61
Harlem	....	....	....	136	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	....	....	10½	....	10½
Atlantic & Pac., prf	....	....	....	....	....	1½
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	10	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	3	....	3⅛	2	....	3¾
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	2¾
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	....	....	....	....	15¼	....
Missouri 6's	....	107⅛	....	....	107	....

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48	48⅛	....
Reading	44⅛	44¼	....
United Cos. of N. J.	138	....	....
Pitts., Titusville & Buf.	9⅝	9⅞	....
Lehigh Valley	52½	53	....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	101½	....	....
Central Transportation	....	43¼	....
P., C. & St. L. m. b.	80	....	....
Northern Pacific bonds	14	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Money closed easy at 1½ per cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $178,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $127,000. Clearing $31,000,000. Sterling quiet at 485¼@485½.

GOLD.

Gold weak, opening at 109⅝ and closing at 109⅝. Borrowing rates 1 to 2 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm outside the coal roads. State securities quiet. With the exception of coal shares, which were weak and lower and moved independently of the general list, the stock market was firm. New Jersey Central broke down to 25 on a rumor that the company's paper had gone to protest, that Johnston had resigned the Presidency, and that a large deficiency had been discovered. These rumors were officially denied, and the stock recovered to 28¼. During the last hour the market was strong, with a decided advance in some of the leading shares. In telegraph stock Atlantic and Pacific was exceptionally weak, falling to 15. The most active stocks were Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, Michigan Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Western Union Telegraph. Excepting coal stock and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, which closed lower than yesterday, the closing prices to day were from ¼ to 2 per cent. higher than at the close yesterday. Transactions 169,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Western Union, 3,000 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Paul, 40,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 22,000 Michigan Central, 26,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 40,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	70¼	Rock Island	104
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	31
Do. preferred	18	Do. preferred	66¼
Pacific Mail	22	Toledo & Wabash	2⅞
Mariposa	5⅛	Do preferred	2
Do. preferred	5	Ft. Wayne	101
Adams Express	105	Terre Haute	2
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Do. preferred	13
American Ex	59⅛	Chicago & Alton	98
U. S. Express	65	Do. preferred	103½
New York Central	105	Ohio & Mississippi	11⅜
Erie	9¾	Delaware & Lac.	81⅞
Do. preferred	15	Atlantic & P. Tel.	15
Harlem	136¾	Missouri Pacific	2¾
Do. preferred	133	At. & Pac. p'ferred	1½
Michigan Central	36	Indiana Central	4
Panama	126	Burl'g'n & Quincy	112
Lake Shore	51¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	10½
Illinois Central	84¼	Union Pac. stock	61
Cleveland & Pitts	91¼	Central Pac. bonds	106⅜
Northwestern	36⅝	Union Pac. bonds	106⅜
Do preferred	59⅝	Do. land grants	101⅝
C., C., C. & I	34¼	Do. S. F. bonds	92
N. J. Central	29¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	New 5's	115¼
5-20's, 1865	112⅝	10-40's, registered	115
5-20's, 1865, new	113	10-40's, coupons	115¼
5-20's, 1867	116¾	Currency 6's	125
5-20's, 1868	118		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48¼	Virginia, old	25
Tennessee, new	48¾	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, new	27		

LONDON, September 6, 5 P. M.—Several trade failures in the provinces are announced to-day with liabilities aggregating about $1,000,000. Consols 95 13-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¼; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 107⅝; new 5's, 107¼. Railroad securities—New York Central 99. Erie 8¾; do preferred not quoted.

PARIS, September 6.—Rentes 106 francs 5 centimes.

NEW ORLEANS, September 6.—Gold 110. Sight exchange on New York ⅜ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 535¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1876.

Business was rather light in the leading commercial lines to-day, the drizzle of the afternoon aiding the slight predisposition toward quiet. In grain and breadstuffs there were no new features, trade being steady and prices unchanged. In produce there were some noticeable alterations, butter, eggs, peaches and potatoes being strong and higher, while apples, pears, grapes and potatoes were lower. Provisions were moderately active with a fractional advance on hams. In groceries the only change is the developing of some weakness in sugars, the volume in this department being light. Dry goods were moderately active, though somewhat interfered with by the rain. Price-changes in this line were unimportant. Petroleum was rather dull and irregular in the crude market, while refined was steady and moderately active. Other departments of trade were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,655	Apples, bbls	45
Corn, bus	400	Cheese, bxs	73
Wheat, bus	470	Butter, pkgs	35
Oats, bus	2,160	Bacon, pcs	6,070
Potatoes, bus	165	Bacon, tcs	5
Hay, bales	130		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the last two weeks were as follows:

	Last week	This week	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,017	10,126	20,133
Apples, bbls	411	280	691
Cheese, bxs	759	1,247	2,006
Corn, bus	4,550	6,105	10,655
Wheat, bus	8,606	8,227	16,833
Barley, bus	450	....	450
Rye, bus	1,203	505	1,708
Oats, bus	15,719	18,827	34,546
Butter, pkgs	286	296	582
Bacon, pcs	20,582	41,435	62,017
Bacon, tcs	879	564	1,443
Potatoes, bus	835	1,116	1,951
Hay, bales	325	1,070	1,395

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade continues rather sluggish and prices are steady. Wheat continues in fair demand on prime milling grades, and prices are rather firm in sympathy with spring wheat, which is higher in the West. We quote new winter at $1 12@1 15 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 ⅌ bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 00@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades 80c@$1 00. Corn is quiet and rather dull, though in light supply. We quote shelled at 55@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 52@53c for Ohio do; 51@52c for high mixed; 50@51c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats are tolerably active and steady, with receipts somewhat increased. We quote prime white new at 34@35c; mixed do 31@33c. Old ruled firm at 34@35c for prime white; 32@33c for mixed; white Western 35@36c. Rye is steady; we quote at 63@65c. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues firm and active, with a liberal volume of receipts. Prices on spring wheat flours are quite strong, in sympathy with the Western markets, but no quotable advance has yet been made. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ⅌ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75; red wheat flour $6 25@6 50. In sacks 25c off ⅌ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ⅌ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ⅌ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ⅌ barrel.

HAY—The demand is still decidedly limited and the market is dull. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $13 00@14 00 per ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $12 50@12 50 per ton; second and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Under a heavy supply and only an ordinary demand the market is weak and dull, and we reduce our quotations 25c. We quote at $1 00@1 25 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand, and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—There is a strong and active demand for choice and fancy grades, which continue firm and even a shade advanced from former prices. Common stock continues in heavy supply, and sales are hard to make at any figures. We quote fancy creamery firm at 28@30c for stock packed with ice; choice fresh rolls were active at 24@25c; choice solid packed 23@21c; prime do 17@21c; common 10@15c.

CHEESE—The demand continues quite active and the market develops considerable firmness, with some talk of an advance. While this was asked in many cases, it did not seem to be universally conceded, and we repeat former figures. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8¾@9c for choice; 6¼@8c for common to good.

EGGS—An active demand and light supply continues to carry prices up, which were quoted 1@2c higher to-day. We quote strictly fresh at 18@19c ⅌ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS—There was a liberal supply but stocks were pretty well cleaned up by the close of the afternoon. Peaches were strong and higher, extra choice having sold up to $3 00. We quote at $2 50@3 00 for choice; $1 75@2 25 for poor to common. Pears were weak at $1 50@2 25 ⅌ bushel. Grapes dull at $3 00@3 50 ⅌ cwt. Plums are steady at $3 00@4 00 ⅌ bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market with new domestic ruling at 20@25c ⅌ ℔; new California 25c ⅌ ℔.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 40@45c ⅌ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—A fair local demand and a continued light supply keeps the market firm at a shade higher prices. We quote at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ barrel for prime Early Rose; $1 25@1 75 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 75@85c ⅌ bushel. Sweet potatoes are active and easy under a liberal supply. We quote at $3 25@3 50 ⅌ barrel for Baltimores; Jerseys $4 50@5 00.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00@2 25 ⅌ barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 15 per bushel. Cloverseed is quiet with nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $9 00@10 00 ⅌ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ⅌ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

Trade is steady with the leading dealers in provisions with a moderate jobbing demand. The only quotable alteration in price is an advance on hams. Receipts are quite large, footing up 41,435 pieces and 564 tierces for the week ending to-day, or about 600,000 pounds.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8¾c ⅌ pound; short rib sides 11c; clear sides 11½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were strong and higher at 16c ⅌ ℔ for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 14¾c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16c. Beef tongues, ⅌ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—Demand fair but market easy. We quote refined lard in tierces 12c ⅌ ℔; in half barrels 12¼c ⅌ ℔; in buckets 13c ⅌ ℔; in 3 ℔ caddies 14¼c ⅌ ℔; in 5-℔ caddies 14c ⅌ ℔; in 3-℔ pails 14¼c ⅌ ℔; in 5-℔ pails 14¼c ⅌ ℔; in 6-℔ pails 14c ⅌ ℔.

LARD OIL—The market is quite easy. We quote extra 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c ⅌ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Continues rather weak at $19 60 ⅌ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 8½@8¾c ⅌ ℔; country do 7¾@8c ⅌ ℔.

Groceries.

The demand for staple groceries was not very active to-day, and the volume of business fell rather below a fair average. Prices were steady and unchanged. Sugars were rather weak, quotations on standard refined being in some cases a trifle shaded. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	⅌ ℔.	*Sugars.*	⅌ ℔.
Fancy Rio	24 @24½c	Standard A	11¾@11¾c
Choice Rio	23¼c	Standard B	11¼@11¾c
Prime Rio	22½c	Do. extra C	11¼@11½c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C—yel	10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	25½@26 c	Crushed	12 c
2d grades do,	24 @25½c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk	21½@25½c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	32½c	*Molasses.*	⅌ gall.
Java, in bulk	32 c	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
YoungHyson	25c@$1 00	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	65@70c
Japan	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	50@60c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	28c@ 75	Irish soap, ⅌ box	$4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ⅌ box	5 75
Choice Car'la	6¼@7 c	Babbitt's best, ⅌bx	6 75
Patna	7 @7½c	Gold do	6 50
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ⅌ ℔	9 c
Starch.	⅌ ℔	German mottled do	7¼c
Pearl	3¾@4 c	California ⅌ box	$4 20
Silver gloss	9¼c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7¾@10¼c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	6¼c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full w't	16 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	11@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Split Labrador Her'ng, hf-b	6 75@7 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pickerel, do	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 50	L'ge Georges codfish, ⅌ ℔	6½
No. 2 medium	12 00	Medium Georges	5½
Large No. 3, large	10 00	Halibut, ⅌ ℔	12½
No. 3 medium	8 50	No. 1 Herring, ⅌ bx	35
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 25	Scaled herring do	40
Lake Trout, do	4 50		

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 40: London layers do $3 50; Valentias, new, 9¾c ⅌ ℔; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ⅌ ℔. Currants 7¾@8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 5¾@6c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 13c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ⅌ box, $8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ⅌ box. Cocoanuts $6 00 ⅌ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ℔ cans per doz, $2 00; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 60.

Dry Goods.

There has been a tolerably active distribution of seasonable goods since our last report, and the prospects of the trade continue quite favorable. Prices are generally firm with the tendency upward, but the changes from our last report are not numerous or important. The following are prices-current for the jobbing trade:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	P'ce		Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36	8	Harrisburg	4-4	7
Penn Mill do	4-4	8	Newbury	36	6½
Eagle No. 1	36	8	Laconia E	36	7
Western trade	36	7	Laconia B	36	7¾
Magnolia	36	6½	Laconia O	40	8
Avondale	36	5½	Laconia	9-4	23
Conestoga A	39	6	Laconia	10-4	25
Conestoga	10-4	25	Waltham	46	11½
Chippewa C	28	5	Lawrence L L	4-4	7

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Our Own	27	5½	Lonsdale	36	10½
Suffolk L	36	6¼	Lonsdale Cam	36	14
Fairmount	36	7¾	Fruit of Loom	36	10½
Red Bank	36	7	Bay Mill	36	11½
Rochdale	36	8	Davol	36	11½
Blackstone	36	9	Wamsutta	36	13
White Rock	36	10	Cabat	42	11
Pocahontas	36	9	Pepperell	9-4	25
Hill	36	9½	Pepperell	10-4	27½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	10½	Berkshire	8½
Glasgow	9½	Eagle	7½

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Cocheco	6½	Sprague's	5½
Merrimac	6½	American	6
Anchor	6	Allen	6
Oriental	6½		

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	7	Oriental fancy	7
Hamilton fa'cy	7	Cocheco fancy	7
Garner fancy	6¾	Hartel	7
Amoskeag fa'cy	6¼	Berlin solid	6¾
Richmond	7	Simpson's black	6¾
Merrimac	7	" fast black	6¾
American fancy	7	" mourning	6¾
Southbridge	7		

DELAINES AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS.
(Pacific and Manchester Mills.)

3-4 Poplin Luster	16½	6-4 Alpacas Gl	22½
3-4 Alpaca Luster	20	6-4 Alpacas X	25
3-4 Corded Alpacas	20	3-4 Man'r Cach're	22½
3-4 Pacific Twills	20	3-4 Pacific do	22½
3-4 Polo Cloth	20	6-4 Pacific do	32½
3-4 Arabians	22½	6-4 H. L. D. W. Pop	32½

CANTON FLANNELS—BROWN.

Hamilton R	8	Franklin A	9½
Hamilton Stout	11½	Nashua A	9½
New Market O	8½	Nashua XX	14
Arlington A	9	Park River	12½

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

Mass. R	9	Tremont Y	13½
Tremont P	10	Lawrence AX	14
Tremont A	12		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	9	Thorndike	7-8	10
Conestoga A A	7-8	10	Portsmouth	7-8	15
Conestoga C T	4-4	13½	Portsmouth	4-4	21
" gold m'dl	4-4	15	Whittaker	7-8	25
" prem. A	4-4	18	Whittaker	4-4	28

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	21	Colored carp't ch'n, fine	28
Cot'n bat	10@12½@16@18	Cotton twine	21

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 6.—Business was moderately active in all departments with jobbers, and the packing trade in prints was very brisk. Cotton goods in steady demand and firm. Indian Head and Nashua R brown sheetings advanced. Dress goods active and firm. Woolen goods quiet, except flannels, which were in fair request. Foreign silks and dress goods more active.

Petroleum.

September 6.—The market was somewhat irregular and unsettled to-day, with business in crude, outside of speculative transactions, rather limited. Refined was steady with a fairly active demand.

CRUDE—The market opened steady at last evening's quotations, $3 87½@3 88¾. An attempt to bear was made, breaking down the price to $3 85¾. A speedy rally then took place, carrying the market up to $3 90. There was again a slight reaction to $3 88¾, then a further advance to $3 93¾, from which point it fell off to $3 90¾, at which price it is now quoted. Union 7@10c below United. Conduit, none offering. Shippers hold off buying and will not pay over certificate prices. The rate at wells is now $3 95. During the morning $3 90 was paid.

REFINED—The demand continues steady and fairly active, the home trade demand being especially good, while the export movement is moderate. Prices were steady to-day with a rather firm feeling. We quote standard white at 23½c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works; 22¾@23c for the home trade. New York rules at 25½@26c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 25½@26c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 25½c.

OIL BARRELS—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 45@1 50 for city made; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, September 6, closing 5.—The market is in better shape and fewer lots offered from second hands, while the demand shows some improvement. Sales are 3,000 barrels refined at 25¼c; 10,000 barrels at 26c; 2,000 barrels do for Philadelphia delivery at 25¼c; 9,000 barrels at 26c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 14½@15c; do in shipping order 19@19½c; refined 26c from refiners' hands; refined in cases 30@31c; naptha 14@14½c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 25c; at Philadelphia 26c.

PARKERS, September 6—United $3 87½; Union $3 80; shipment $3 97½@4 00 with nothing doing.

OIL CITY, September 6.—Market dead; sales of 1,000 barrels United at $3 86¾. Immediate shipment $3 90@3 95 with nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, September 6.—Market firm; held at $4 00.

TIDIOUTE, September 6.—Market firm; sales at $4 05.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 6—Petroleum quiet but steady; crude 14½@15c; refined 26c; cases 30@31c.

LIVERPOOL, September 6.—Refined petroleum 18d; spirits do 11d.

LONDON, September 6.—Refined petroleum 18@18½d.

ANTWERP, September 6.—Refined petroleum 48 francs.

CLEVELAND, September 6.—Petroleum steady and unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 23c.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.			Mag cal. ℔	80	@ 1 00
Acetic ℔	12	@ 18	—Carb ℔		@ 45
Citric ℔	1 06	@ 1 12	Manna SF ℔		@ 1 00
Oxalic ℔	17	@ 20	Morph sul oz	5 25	@ 5 50
Sulphuric ℔	2¾	@ 4½	Nut No 1, ℔	1 05	@ 1 15
Tartaric ℔	54	@ 59	*Oil.*		
Alcohol, gal	2 22	@ 2 35	Anise	3 30	@ 3 70
Aloes.			Bergamot ℔	5 50	@ 6 00
Cape ℔	20	@ 22	—Castor ℔	11	@ 16
Socot ℔	65	@ 75	—Cinnam ℔	2 00	@ 2 20
Am Carb. ℔	21	@ 23	—Cloves ℔		@ 3 70
Aqua ℔	7	@ 11	Cod liv, gal	2 00	@ 2 75
Annotta ℔	50	@ 60	Lemon ℔	4 50	@ 5 00
—Ashes.			Linseed, raw	54	@ 56
Soda ℔	4	@ 5	Linseed, bl'd	59	@ 62
Bal Copa. ℔	75	@ 85	Neats F, gal	80	@ 1 15
Bayrum, gal	2 75	@ 4 00	Olive, gal	1 75	@ 2 00
Bark.			—qu'rts, doz	6 25	@10 00
Cassia ℔	27	@ 30	—pints, doz	3 25	@ 3 50
Cinch red ℔	1 20	@ 1 30	Organ ℔		@ 80
" pale ℔	70	@ 80	Pepper't ℔	4 30	@ 4 60
" com. ℔	20	@ 40	Rosemary ℔	1 00	@ 1 50
Black Lead.			Sassafras ℔	70	@ 80
American ℔	4	@ 6	Sperm gal	2 10	@ 2 30
East Ind. ℔	11	@ 12	Tanners gal	50	@ 55
German ℔	6	@ 8	Whale gal	78	@ 84
Blue mass ℔	58	@ 60	Wintg'n ℔	3 75	@ 4 00
Blue vitr. ℔	10	@ 11½	Opium Ty ℔		7 88
Borax ref ℔	14	@ 16	Pl Paris, bbl	3 75	@ 4 00
Brim roll ℔	4	@ 5½	*Potass.* ℔		
—Flor sul. ℔	5	@ 6	Bichrom ℔	22	@ 24
Calomel A ℔	1 00	@ 1 08	Chlorate	35	@ 40
—English ℔	2 00	@2 50	Iodide ℔	2 85	@ 3 00
Camp ref. ℔	33	@ 36	Putty ℔	3	@ 4
Canthar's ℔		1 60	Quin sulp oz	2 50	@ 2 60
Cham Ger ℔		@ 59	Rosin bbl	3 50	@ 3 57
—Roman ℔		36	*Root.*		
Chlorof'm ℔	93	@ 1 08	Gentian ℔	8	@ 12
Cloves ℔	..	@ 55	Ginger E I ℔	14	@ 16
Cochineal ℔	70	@ 80	" Jamca ℔		@ 24
Con lye. cses	5 00	@ 7 75	Ipec pow ℔	..	@ 1 65
Copperas ℔	2	@ 3	Jalap pow ℔	..	@ 75
Cr'm Tar. ℔	41	@ 44	Liquorice ℔	12	@ 14
Cubebs ℔	18	@ 20	Rhub E I. ℔	2 00	@ 2 50
Cudbear ℔	25	@ 25	Sars Hon. ℔	..	@ 58
Emery En ℔	10	@ 12	Senega ℔	90	@ 1 00
Et Nit sps ℔	38	@ 46	Valeri En ℔	38	@ 40
—Sulph ℔	70	@ 75	" Germ ℔	25	@ 26
Ext Logw ℔	13½	@ 14	Sal Ammo ℔	16	@ 18
—Liq Cala ℔	38	@ 45	—Epsom ℔	3	@ 5
—Italian ℔	25	@ 30	—Soda ℔	2½	@ 3½
—Sicily ℔	..	@ 25	*Seed.*		
Fustic ℔	3	@ 4	Canary ℔	8½	@ 9
Galls Alep ℔	..	@ 25	Hemp ℔	7½	@ 8½
Gum.			Cardamn. ℔	2 00	@ 2 50
Arabic sts ℔	22	@ 25	Mustard ℔		@ 12
" White ℔	35	@ 45	Senna Al. ℔	30	@ 32
Myrrh T'k ℔	55	@ 62	" E Ia. ℔	24	@ 26
Shellac ℔	40	@ 50	*Soda.*		
Trag s'rts ℔	35	@ 50	Bi Carb ℔	4½	@ 5½
" Flake ℔	90	@ 1 10	Soap Cast ℔	11	@ 14
Hoffm's A ℔	..	@ 49	—Cast wh ℔	18	@ 21
Indigo Ma ℔	1 00	@ 1 20	Sugar L'd ℔	25	@ 28
—Span fl't ℔	1 10	@ 1 25	Turp spsgal	37	@ 40
Iodine res ℔	4 10	@ 4 40	*Varnish.*		
Junip Ber ℔	7	@ 9	Copal gal	1 00	@ 1 40
Logwood ℔	2½	@ 3¼	Japan gal	65	@ 1 55
Mace ℔	1 30	@ 1 35	Damar gal	1 35	@ 1 60
Madder ℔	14	@ 17	Ven Red ℔	2½	@ 5

NATRONA CHEMICALS—There is a steady trade at firm prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifer—50 cases at	⅌ case	$7 50
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 00
Greenwich lye. (50 cases)	⅌ case	5 00
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	⅌ case	8 00
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	⅌ ℔	4¼@4½c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	4½@5 c
Sal soda—25kegs	⅌ ℔	2¼@2½c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	⅌ ℔	2⅜@3 c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	2½c
Caustic soda—10 drums	⅌ ℔	4¾@5¼c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	6 @6¼c
Copperas—20 bbls	⅌ ℔	1½c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	2 c
Porous alum—0 bbls	⅌ ℔	3½c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	4 c
Sulphuric acid	⅌ ℔	2½c
Muriatic acid	⅌ ℔	4½c
Nitric acid	⅌ ℔	15 c
Chloride calcium	⅌ ℔	2½c
Pure alumina	⅌ ℔	10 c
Lump alum	⅌ ℔	3¼@3½c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—There is an improved demand, and the prospects for the fall business are moderately good. Prices are generally unchanged. The following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

	Per ℔.
White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	10 c
Do, pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	10¼c
Do, fancy brands from	8 @ 9 c
White lead dry (stric'y pure) in kegs	10 c
Orange mineral	12 @13 c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	13 c
Viellie Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3 @ 4 c
Spirits turpentine, per gall, in barrel lots	38 @40 c

ASHES—The market is dull and unchanged. Soda ash, refined, $4 00@4 25 ⅌ cwt for high test; common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; flour spar $2 50.

Lumber and Building Materials.

LUMBER—There has been some improvement in the yard, and mill business which constitutes the bulk of the lumber trade at this season. Business in this line is on the whole a little better than last year. Prices for lumber from yards and mills are as follows:

Unplaned Lumber.

Clear, ⅌ M	$45 00
Second common	22 00
Third common	18 00
Sheeting	15 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	15 80

Planed Lumber.

Clear	$50 00
Flooring boards	27 00
Partition boards	35 00
Shelving on both sides	28 00
Shelving on one side	26 00
Molded weather boarding	25 00
Half-inch patent planed	20 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with strips	27 00
Yellow pine flooring boards	33 00
Oak flooring boards	35 00

Shingle and Lath.

Shingles, eighteen-inch, XXX	$4 50
Lath	3 25

LIME AND CEMENT—There is an improved demand for lime and cement and both may be quoted fairly active. We note a reduction of 5c on Fremont and Sandusky white lime, owing to change in freight rates. We quote as follows: Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl: Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ⅌ bbl; Rosendale cement $2 75@3 25; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 25; Portland cement $6 50@7 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 45@1 55 ⅌ bbl: Cleveland $1 50@1 60; Gibsonburg $1 50@1 60; Fremont $1 55@1 55; Eastern white lime $1 30@1 40; per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 25 ⅌ bbl: Eastern brands $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl: Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ⅌ gallon. Highwines are lower at $1 15@1 16 ⅌ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady pries. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ⅌ dozen: ½ ℔ cans $3 00: 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ⅌ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—Trade is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 06	5 inches wide	$ 54
1½ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—A good demand and moderately active market is noted. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 50
No. 4 stock braid	2 50
No. 5 stock braid	2 75
No. 5 hurl	2 75
No. 6 hurl	3 00
No. 3 carpet	3 50
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 5 carpet	4 00
No. 3 fancy parlor	3 75
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 00
Railroad (extra heavy,)	3 00
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	2 00

BROOM CORN—The market is weak and a shade lower. We quote choice hurl 8@8½c; No. 1 hurl 7@7½c; choice old brush that will work up 7¼@8c; choice medium 6¼@7c; fair to good medium 6@6½c; inside and covers 6@6½c; inferior 5@5½c; long green old crooked 6c; red tipped crooked 3½@4½c.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The trade continues very dull and with unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country	$ 30@	31
Oak sole, city	36@	38
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid	27@	29
Red sole, Orinoco	26@	29
Red sole, good dgd	23@	26
Oak, rough	24@	28
Harness, city oak	34@	37
Harness, country	30@	33
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@	28
Collar, oak sides, ⅌ doz	31 00@	35 00
Fair skirting	37@	40
Fair bridle, ⅌ doz	54 00@	66 00
Belt leather	39@	41
Finished calf	90@	$1 25
Finished upper, ⅌ foot	18@	20
Finished kips	50@	90

Hides.

Green salted cows	6½@ 7
Green salted steers, light	7½@ 8
Green salted steers, heavy	8¾@ 9¼
Green salted calf	9 @11
Green butcher cows	5½
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	10

HEMP—The market is quiet at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil—No. 1. 60c: head light, 150 degrees fire test, 26@27c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 23@24c; extra engine (amber color), 50c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 14@15c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $3 00@3 50; axle grease, ⅌ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ⅌ pound. 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; cod oil, for tanners, 55@60c; straits oil, for tanners, 55@60c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2¼@2¾c ⅌ ℔; and woolen ½c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ⅌ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as $1 20 ⅌ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 230 ℔s, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ⅌ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is rather steadier and prices are generally maintained. Nominal quotations are as follows:

No. 1 tubs ⅌ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ⅌ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ⅌ dozen	6 50
2-hoop pails ⅌ dozen	1 85
3-hoop pails ⅌ dozen	2 10
Washboard, patent, ⅌ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ⅌ dozen	2 00@2 15
Clothes pins, round head, ⅌ box	70

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ⅌ bundle; medium, 52c; double crown, 70c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@$2 65 ⅌ ream; dry goods, 75c@$5 50; No. 1 manilla, 10@11c ⅌ ℔; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 4@5c; tea do, 8@10c; flour sacks (¼-bbl), $35 00@40 00 ⅌ 1,000; do (⅛-bbl), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (1 bbl), $1 80 ⅌ 1,000; 3 ℔s do, $2 70; 5 ℔s do, $3 70; 10 ℔s do, $6 00; 16 ℔s do, $9 50; 20 ℔s do, $10 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1876.

The market to-day presents no new features as regards prices. Stock well "cleared out," either sold here or shipped through in first hands. The following sales will furnish the prices:

CATTLE.

Thursday, August 31.—18 head, 19,930 ℔s $4 10; 37, 38,720, $3 85 ($5 00 off); 18, 10,600, $4 75; 20, 20,780, $3 60 ($5 00 off); 8, 10,600, $4 75; 36, 44,130, $4 35; 1, 1,630, $4 00; 1, 1,150, $4 12; 2, 2,190, $4 00; 2, 2,900, $4 12; 20, 23,640, $4 00.

Saturday, September 2.—No sales reported.

Tuesday, September 5.—12 head, 9,800 ℔s, $3 60; 6 bulls, 6,506, $2 30; 1, 1,270, $3 00; 3, 2,450, $4 00; 2 1,610, $3 75; 2 cows on leg, $60 00; 18, 20,630, $5 60 ($5 00 off); 14, 18,620, $3 75; 16, 17,789, $4 35; 12, 12,630, $4 35; 25, 17,830, $3 35; 14, 19,070, $5 50; 1, 1,750, $5 50; 36, 42,340, $4 70; 2, 2,400, $4 00; 30, 40,420, $5 00; 30, 41,900, $5 00; 16, 12,060, $5 00; 16, 21,550, $5 00; 19, 15,110, $3 87½; 1 bull, 910, $2 50; 22, 18,990, $3 55; 63, 57,490, ——; 27, 37,580, $4 90; 3, 3,280, $4 20; 36, 42,970, $4 75; 20, 19,540, $4 00; 23, 19,390, $3 25; 19, 21,070, $4 00; 19, 19,070, $4 00; 31, 42,330, $4 65; 14, 21,390, $4 55; 1 calf, 135, $5 75; 6, 5,430, $4 25; 12, 12,020, $4 05; 7 bulls, 8,230, $2 75; 9, 9,820, $4 75; 132, 175,410, $4 90; 34, 40,500, $4 50; 34, 41,390, $4 50; 2, 3,360, $4 00; 1 bull, 1,510, $2 85; 63, 90,000, $5 20; 17, 21,760, $4 75; 33, 40,360, $4 45; 1 bull, 1,390, $2 50; 18, 21,370, $4 60; 19, 2,440, $4 00; 19, 19,070, $4 00; 1 bull, 840, $2 50; 2, 2,150, $4 60; 6, 7,200, $4 65; 5, 5,810, $4 60; 19, 23,790, $4 80.

Wednesday, September 6.—30 head, 39,990 ℔s, $5 00; 4, 5,520, $4 25; 24, 29,510, $5 50; 17, 21,210, $4 85; 20, 23,150, $4 25; 33, 43,400, $4 85; 22, 18,910, $3 37; 21 stockers, per head, $39 00; 19, 16,830, $3 50; 30, 44,469, $5 50; 2 bulls, 2,310, $3 00; 16, 19,370, $4 85; 32, 41,940, $4 90; 14, 22,680, $5 75; 32, 43,030, $4 87; 16, 21,240, $4 62; 17, 20,170, $4 75; 7, 9,680, $5 00; 9, 11,240, $5 00; 21, 17,710, $3 55; 17, 22,070, $5 00; 5, 1,540, $6 00; 9, 2,860, $6 50; 25, 4,310, $6 00; 17, 23,130, $5 00; 3, 3,540, $4 25; 2, 2,720, $5 12; 1, 1,670, $4 87; 1, 1,270, $4 75; 3, 3,630, $4 90; 1, 1,220, $4 75; 5, 6,360, $5 00.

HOGS.

Thursday, August 31.—47 head, 7,500 ℔s, $6 25; 21, 3,990, $6 30; 10, 1,100, $6 60; 41, 8,920, $6 50; 63, 12,870, $6 55; 34, 9,520, $6 60; 24, 6,600, $6 60; 51, 12,100, $6 40; 5, 1,170, $6 60; 28, 6,270, $6 40; 5, 2,100, $5 50; 14, 4,680, $6 60; 103, 23,260, $6 50; 39, 10,750, $6 50; 35, 8,250, $6 45; 3, 940, $5 85; 19, 5,380, $6 50; 4, 1,900, $6 00; 41, 10,540, $6 45; 67, 9,620, $5 55; 1, 160, $5 55; 28, 8,310, $6 40; 34, 9,530, $6 60.

Saturday, September 2.—100 head, 19,820 ℔s $6 50; 6, 1,740, $5 40; 66, 11,350, $6 45; 4, 1,250, $5 25; 2, 830, $5 50; 54, 11,960, $6 50; 32, 8,630, $6 50; 1, 285, $4 12; 1 stag, 370, $5 00; 73, 13,970, $6 45; 2, 600, $5 25; 39, 10,630, $6 65; 13, 3,510, $6 12; 37, 10,620, $6 35; 28, 7,150, $6 55; 38, 6,460, $6 40; 4, 1,460, $5 25; 20, 4,490, $6 55; 46, 10,700, $6 50; 60, 16,730, $6 50; 4, 1,380, $5 90; 1, 160, $7 00; 48, 7,840, $6 25; 1, 270, $5 00; 119, 22,580, $6 60.

Tuesday, September 5.—55 head, 8,830 ℔s, $6 15; 1, 270, $5 00; 1, 320, $6 25; 47, 9,710, $6 35; 53, 13,860, $6 40; 4, 1,400, $5 25; 77, 22,650, $6 65; 123, 25,150, $6 45; 4, 1,500, $5 50; 52, 14,270, $6 55; 54, 11,620, $6 45; 15, 4,360, $6 12; 72, 22,580, $6 60; 102, 22,210, $6 60; 93, 18,670, $6 50; 96, 26,110, $6 60; 35, 7,640, $6 40; 83, 23,460, $6 50; 55, 11,670, $6 35; 3, 970, $6 40; 63, 1,520, $6 00; 53, 8,990, $6 12; 21, 3,070, $5 60; 71, 16,460, $6 20; 37, 10,510, $6 50; 91, 19,210, $6 25; 28, 6,380, $6 12; 61, 12,370, $6 15; 6, 1,690, $5 00; 77, 11,980, $6 35; 19, 4,710, $6 40; 148, 26,720, $6 30; 48, 7,840, $6 25; 65, 14,240, $6 40, 4, 1,250, $6 55; 21, 5,530, $6 40; 96, 18,040, $6 40; 83, 17,200, $6 40; 24, 6,200, $6 60; 30, 9,560, $6 50; 9, 1,790, $6 30; 77, 21,110, $6 60; 12, 3,190, $6 10; 31, 7,660, $6 40; 68, 11,880, $6 00; 52, 11,230, $6 00; 48, 10,010, $6 15.

Wednesday, September 6.—56 head, 11,350 ℔s, $6 00; 6, 19,801, $525; 28, 6,070, $6 00; 21, 6,120, $6 30; 3, 870, $5 20; 54, 12,460, $6 00; 27, 5,520, $5 60; 50, 12,910, $6 30; 93, 19,480, $5 75; 50, 10,230, $6 12; 37, 4,830, $6 00; 36, 8,750, $6 50; 59, 11,750, $5 35; 59, 11,890, $6 30; 39, 10,410, $6 50; 22, 6,880, $5 55; 21, 5,930, $6 60; 20, 4,370, $6 35; 54, 12,300, $6 25; 18, 4,750, $4 40; 56, 10,690, $6 00; 105, 22,010, $6 12; 67, 15,880, $6 15; 32, 8,680, $6 35; 20, 4,400, $6 15; 15, 3,870, $6 15; 63, 19,420, $6 40; 14, 3,760, $6 20; 77, 16,649, $6 00; 37, 7,300, $6 10; 111, 19,530, $5 90; 29, 6,200, $5 90; 5, 1,510, $5 90; 26, 6,100, $5 75; 21, 5,440, $6 25; 35, 7,760, $6 05; 47, 5,520, $6 00; 65, 17,690, $6 30; 52, 11,020, $6 10; 19, 4,790, $6 25; 21, 4,790, $6 00; 57, 11,200, $6 00; 26, 4,600, $6 00; 121, 22,600, $6 12; 7, 2,270, $6 25; 43, 8,660, $6 05; 13, 2,700, $6 15; 95, 20,760, $6 10; 70, 19,670, $6 25; 22, 5,370, $6 00; 52, 14,540, $6 05; 71, 14,950, $6 05; 29, 7,650, $6 30.

SHEEP.

Thursday, August 31.—54 head, 4,170 ℔s, $4 00; 14 lambs, 780, $5 00.

Saturday, September 2.—206 head, 15,900 ℔s, $4 00.

Tuesday, September 5—214 head, 16,360 ℔s, $4 15; 200, 17,110, $4 70; 215, 15,130, $3 90; 211, per head, $3 12; 199, per head, $2 80; 188, 16,000, $4 25; 172, 15,790, $4 25; 208, 14,940, $4 30; 9 bucks per head $2 50; 3 lambs, $7 00; 209, 16,940, $4 50; 8 lambs, 490, $5 25; 169, 15,710, $4 65; 117, 9,440, $4 15; 13, 1,640, $5 25; 7 lambs, 460, $5 25; 20, 1,080, $5 50; 16, 750, $4 00; 211, 17,720, $4 80; 176, 15,610, $4 80; 105, 7,760, $3 50; 204, 15,020, $4 30; 105, 8,480, $4 65; 64, 4,360, $3 75; 96, 8,450, $4 80; 105, 8,080, $4 50; 103, 8,780, $4 85; 156, 16,240, $4 75; 25, 1,450, $5 25; 95, 8,300, $4 65; 106, 9,610, $5 00; 9, 580, $5 00; 94, 8,310, $4 85; 208, 14,940, $4 30; 9 bucks, per head, $2 50; 182, 16,080, $4 90; 172, 16,160, $4 75; 175, 16,680, $4 87; 213, 18,030, $4 85; 100, 7,690, $4 29.

Wednesday, September 6.—30 head, 2,210 ℔s, $3 75; 27, 1,960, $3 70; 175, 13,600, $4 60; 50, 4,720, $4 55; 71, 3,660, $4 75; 60, 3,110, $4 75; 152, 12,420, $4 75; 95, 8,350, $4 85; 104, 8,390, $4 70; 205, 12,220, $3 75; 22, 1,940, $4 75; 191, 16,060, $4 30; 200, 16,590, $4 55; 696, per head, $2 50; 51, 4,350, 4 85; 29, 1,320, $4 25; 40, 4,420, $5 30; 43, 3,890, $4 60; 10,640, $4 60; 143, 11,490, $4 35; 118, 9,980, $4 80; 428, 31,780, $4 30; 97, 7,110, $3 70; 45, per head, $1 50.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, September 6.

Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co., live stock commission merchants, report the following concerning the market for the week ending this day:

CATTLE.

The receipts of both through and local stock have been very light this week, and the offerings on this market were not near enough to satisfy the legitimate demand, hence the market opened quite active and prices ruled a strong 25c higher on all grades except stockers, which sold readily at about the same figures as noted last week. As the advance was occasioned by the very light supply, it may be taken for granted that the improvement is only temporary.

One very good load of steers brought $5 75, but they were choice, weighing 1,600 ℔s, and brought the price under circumstances that would make it an unjust quotation of the market to induce shippers to forward their stock in anticipation of such figures. Find below quotations on actual sales:

No.	W't.	P'e	No.	W't.	P'e	No.	W't.	P'e
21..	19,160	$3 75	2..	1,550	$3 50	11..	10,650	$4 00
1..	1,400	4 70	2..	1,250	3 25	7..	6,700	4 10
3..	1,410	3 75	1..	960	4 10	3..	2,590	3 80
1..	860	3 80	4..	5,800	4 15	2..	1,000	3 75
19..	11,450	3 00	20..	14,060	3 12	1..	1,390	2 50
1..	3,480	4 00	19..	18,230	3 75	14..	21,360	5 40
3..	3,050	5 25	3..	3,570	5 12	2..	2,580	4 50
3..	3,220	4 35	16..	21,250	5 10	4..	4,800	5 25
1..	1,150	5 00	16..	16,700	4 60	24..	14,050	3 60
5..	5,320	4 65	3..	3,640	4 25	11..	12,710	4 40
2..	1,980	4 20	2..	2,060	4 25	14..	16,810	5 00
3..	3,030	4 25	4..	4,280	4 25	1..	1,020	3 25
19..	19,640	3 95	1..	1,300	5 00	1..	870	4 00
16..	17,100	4 25	4..	4,500	5 00	1..	790	3 25
2..	2,750	4 40	2..	2,270	4 75	1..	1,110	4 00
3..	3,640	4 50	1..	1,130	4 62	3..	3,030	4 20
1..	820	4 00	2..	1,930	4 25	28..	40,060	5 25

HOGS.

The supply has been fair this week but demand only limited, and trade has ruled very slow with a weakness from day to day that culminated in a general break on Tuesday, when nothing was done except to fix values for to-day's trade. The closing of the market to-day was weak and there is a general impression that prices will go lower as there is a united effort on the part of all dealers of the purchasing class to put the figures down. We quote:

Philadelphias	$6 20@6 30
Best 180 ℔s, corn feed Yorkers	6 00@6 12½
Fair and grassers	5 80@6 00

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e
67..	9,600	$5 55	28..	7,150	$6 55	20..	4,490	$6 55
28..	9,120	6 40	4..	1,460	5 25	37..	10,620	6 55
13..	3,510	6 12	39..	10,630	6 75	73..	13,970	6 45
2..	600	5 25	5..	1,780	5 50	84..	21,280	6 30
95..	28,950	6 45	31..	9,880	6 55	48..	15,910	6 50
47..	10,580	6 40	20..	5,220	6 50	34..	7,840	6 40
2..	780	5 57	6..	1,280	6 55	87..	17,500	6 35
6..	1,860	5 50	24..	6,540	6 45	19..	4,720	6 35
39..	8,940	6 05	6..	1,850	6 30	4..	1,440	5 25
30..	5,380	6 00	3..	900	5 00	43..	8,220	6 05
3..	880	5 25	51..	11,050	6 15			

SHEEP.

There was a fair run and good demand which gave the market a healthy tone, transactions being quite lively at an advance over last week, and the market closed about 15c higher than last Wednesday's quotations.

Best fine wool, 95 to 100 ℔s	$5 10@5 40
Best fine wool, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 62@4 87
Good, 75 to 80 ℔s	4 25@4 50
Common, 70 to 75 ℔s	3 50@3 75
Fair to good Indianas	4 00@5 25
Lambs	4 00@5 50

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
54..	4,170	$4 00	206..	15,960	$4 00	188..	16,000	$4 25
38..	2,370	4 80	103..	10,500	5 15	84..	6,940	4 85
164..	17,790	5 25	200..	14,760	3 70	140..	12,880	5 00
82..	7,150	4 50	14 la's	780	5 00	172..	15,790	4 25
69..	8,179	5 25	49 ⅌ head		2 50	150..	15,500	5 10
176..	17,380	5 15	170..	16,260	4 90	189..	14,710	4 00
53..	4,030	4 25	192..	18,270	5 35			

Receipts—250 cars through cattle, 133 cars local cattle, 121 cars hogs, 82 cars sheep.

Sales—2,456 head cattle.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and drawn only for two-thirds cost of the stock, payable at the Penn Bank. John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis, and will attend to all stock at that point consigned to us.

J. F. SADLER & CO.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, September 4, 1876.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK BY RAIL.

The table given below shows the number of cattle received to-day by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, with names of the consignees and where shipped from, as collated by Mr. Stone, clerk in the freight department of the road, at the outer depot:

Cattle.

Consignee	Where from.	Head.
A. Moonschine	Chicago	17
James Hunter	Chicago	16
Rothchild & Co.	Chicago	17
J. Lobman	Chicago	18
Rick & Lobman	Chicago	54
J. Schamburg	Chicago	32
J. Rothchild	Chicago	17
H. Bauman	Chicago	16
John F. Hose	Orrville	18
J. Dudgen	Orrville	18
Early & Rupert	Damascus	18
F. Keeler	Damascus	15
E. Holderman	Zanesville	30
W. Holderman	Zanesville	20
Samuel Kreger	Pleasant Valley	18
C. W. Montgomery	Newark	34
Total this week		356
Total last week		315

MIXED CARS.

M. Hines, Canal Dover, 1 car cattle, hogs and sheep; F. Sponsaller, Bayard, 1 do; William Lockhart, New Castle, 1 car, 125 sheep.

Sales.

Sales were made to-day at about last week's rates, which were as follows:

CATTLE.

Best butchers' stock, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s	$5 50@5 75
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	4 30@4 40
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	3 75@4 00
Common cattle, 900 to 1,000 ℔s	3 70@3 80
Inferior, 800 to 900 ℔s	3 50@3 60
Stockers	3 00@3 30
Bulls, stags and cows	2 75@3 00
Veal calves	4 25@5 25

HOGS.

Few on sale, hence we do not give prices, which were in the neighborhood of $5 00@7 00.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep and lambs was lighter than that of last week. While the market was more firm prices were no better. We quote as follows:

Choice, 95 to 100 ℔s	$4 85@4 95
Choice, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 20@4 40
Good, 75 to 80 ℔s	3 75@3 95
Common, 70 to 75 ℔s	2 70@2 90
Lambs, per head	1 40@3 50

MILCH COWS.

Offerings light and market very dull. Rates as follows:

Extra choice milkers	$50 00@75 00
Good milkers	40 00@45 00
Fair milkers	30 00@35 00
Common milkers	20 00@25 00

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 6.—Beeves—Receipts 2,850 head, against 2,570 head for the same time last week. Quality fair and demand active. Market firm at an advance of 25c; poor to prime native steers sold readily at $8 25@10 25; extra $10 50@10 75; fair Texans $8 50@9 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 9,300 head, making 11,500 head for two days, against 4,170 head for the same time last week. Prices fell off about 25c. Sales slow; $4 50@7 00 for lambs and $4 00@6 00 for sheep.

Swine—Receipts 4,590 head, making 6,700 head for two days, against 6,670 head for the same time last week. None for sale alive.

BUFFALO, September 6.—Cattle—Receipts 1,054 head; total for the week 7,939 head. Market fairly active; all fresh arrivals sold readily at strong yesterday's prices. Sales 35 cars.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 13,600 head. Market active; lambs 25c advance; Canada lambs $5 25@6 18; Ohio sheep, 94 ℔s, $4 80. Sales 19 cars.

Hogs—Receipts 3,300 head; total for the week 14,800 head. Market moderately active for Yorkers; no heavy in market; Yorkers $5 75@6 10; one car of the best brought $6 15; heavy hogs in light demand.

BALTIMORE, September 6.—Cattle quiet; prices unchanged; very best $5 00@5 37½; first quality $4 25@5 00; medium or good fair quality $3 37½@4 25; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $3 00@3 37½; most sales at $3 75@4 75. Receipts 2,352 head. Sales 2,047 head.

Hogs—Dull and prices 25c lower; tendency still downward at the close; range $8 00@8 62½. Receipts 4,850 head.

Sheep—Dull at unchanged rates; range $4 00@5 00. Receipts 7,194 head. Lambs $1 50@3 75.

CHICAGO, September 6.—Cattle—Receipts 3,700 head. Shipments 2,400 head. Market moderately active, but common grades are weak and lower; cows $2 90@3 90; Colorado and Texas steers $3 00@3 95; good to choice shipping $4 25@4 90.

Hogs—Receipts 7,700 head. Shipments 2,400 head. Market firm and about 5c higher all round; rough lots $5 15@5 35; good to choice heavy $5 55@5 80; light shipping and extra light packing $6 05@6 15.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head. Market active and a shade higher.

WATERTOWN, MASS., September 5.—Cattle—Receipts 696 head; demand active and prices ruling very firm at 12½c advance. Sales of choice at $7 50@7 75; extra $7 00@7 25; first quality $6 25@6 75; second do $5 50@6 00; third do $4 75@5 25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 8,368 head. There was a very good feeling at last week's quotations; sales in lots at $1 50@3 00 each; extra $3 75@4 25; spring lambs $4 75@5 75.

ALBANY, September 1.—Cattle—Receipts 528 cars, against 500 cars last week. Market opens fairly active and steady at last week's prices.

Sheep and lambs—Good sheep in fair demand; fair $4 00@4 50; fair to good $4 50@5 00; good to extra $5 25; common to fair lambs $5 00@6 00; fair to good $6 00@6 50; extras $6 50@6 75.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—Cattle active but unchanged; sales of 2,500 head.

Sheep—In fair demand at $4 50@5 75; sales 12,000 head.

Hogs—Lower at $8 75@9 25; sales 3,000 head.

ST. LOUIS, September 6.—Hogs in fair demand but unchanged.

Cattle—In good demand for butchers' grades; pony steers $3 87½@4 12½; common to fair $2 50@3 25.

CINCINNATI, September 6.—Hogs dull; common light $5 40@5 65; fair to good light light $5 75@6 00; heavy $5 65@6 00.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, September 2, 1876.

The market for pig iron remains about the same as at date of our last, both as regards the price and demand. So far as we can learn no takers have been found for the offers to buy for future delivery at a concession from current rates, and it is not expected that the furnacemen will meet the views of the purchasers who expect to buy good iron at a very low price. We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINUS COKE AND COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

250 tons extra grey forge	$22 50—4 mos
250 tons grey forge	22 00—4 mos
200 tons grey forge	22 00—4 mos
200 tons grey neutral	21 00—4 mos
200 tons white and mottled	20 00—4 mos
80 tons grey forge	21 50—4 mos
25 tons No. 1 foundry	25 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	22 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons grey forge	$21 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	23 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

82 tons Nos. 1 and 2, H. B.	Private terms
25 tons Nos. 1 and 2, H. B.	$27 00—4 mos

Manufactured Iron and Nails.

There is little new to report in the market for finished irons, except a continuance of the dull and rather demoralized state of affairs already reported. In some of the leading specialties a fair supply of orders is coming in, but for standard bars the trade is dull and slow. The outlook of prices is not favorable. The existing competition in the trade here has already cut prices down to a very low stage, and another element will probably be introduced by the recent break in the anthracite coal market. The reduction in anthracite coal will probably increase the competition which Pittsburgh iron is forced to meet in the Eastern markets. This does not make an encouraging outlook for our manufacturers, and they will do well to turn their attention and earnest efforts to cheapening the cost of manufacture, transportation and raw materials, as well as of placing their products in market. Without such efforts the control of the iron trade is likely to pass away from their hands.

Quotations on bar iron are rather demoralized. The basis of 2 35c on orders of less than car lots is nominally retained; but that price is not regarded except for small jobbing business. The competition for business has brough prices down to a basis of 2c on round lots and orders are solicited at these figures, with current reports of even lower prices. The following is the card list of the Western Bar Iron Association on which discounts of ¼@½c are made to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 5-10c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	2 6-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 6-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	2 7-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	2 9-10c	⅞, ¾ and ⅝ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2 9-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 2 inch	2 5-10c	⅝ to 9-16 inch	2 7-10c
2⅛ to 2⅝ inch	2 6-10c	½ to 7-16 inch	2 9-10c
2¾ to 3½ inch	2 8-10c	⅜ inch	3 1-10c
3⅝ to 4 inch	3 1-10c	5-16 inch	3 3-10c
¾ to ⅞ inch	2 6-10c	¼ inch	3 5-10c
3-16 inch	5 5-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes 3 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	2 7-10c	¾ to ⅞ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3c
1½ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	2 7-10c	⅝ and ½ by ⅜ and 5-16	3 5-10c
1 to 1⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	2 8-10c		

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by ⅛ to 3-16	2 8-10c	¾ and ⅞ by ⅛ to 3-16	3 5-10c
3 to 6 by No. 11 and No. 12	3c	¾ and ⅞ by No. 11 and No. 12	3 7-10c
1½ to 2¾ by ⅛ to 3-16	3 1-10c	⅝ and ½ by ⅛ to 3-16	4c
1½ to 2¾ by No. 11 and No. 12	3 2-10c	⅝ and ½ by No. 11 and No. 12	4 2-10c
1 to 1⅜ by ⅛ to 3-16	3 3-10c		
1 to 1⅜ by No. 11 and No. 12	3 4-10c		

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	3 5-10c	⅝ inch, finer than No. 21	4 8-10c
1⅞ to 4⅞ inch	3 5-10c	½ inch to No. 21	5 1-10c
1½ to 2 inch	3 6-10c	½ inch, finer than No. 21	5 3-10c
1⅛ to 1⅜ inch	3 7-10c	⅜ inch	5 6-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c	⅜ inch	6 5-10c
1 inch to No. 20	4 3-10c		
⅞ inch to No. 21	4 5-10c		

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1⅜ inch	1 9-10c	½ inch	3 3-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 1-10c	⅜ inch	3 8-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1⅛ inch	3 2-10c	¾ inch	5 5-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 7-10c	Wagon Box Iron, ¾ and ⅞ inch	4c
½ inch	4c		

TANK IRON—BOILED.

⅜, ¼ and ⅝ inch thick	3 7-10c	Heads, flanging	5 5-10c
Boiler plate	7 5-10c	Plow slabs	4 2-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 4-10c	Plow wings	4 7-10c

SHEET IRON—BOILED.

No. 10 to 14	4c	Nos. 25 and 26	4 7-10c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	No. 27	4 9-10c
No. 21 to 24	4 5-10c	No. 28	5 3-10c

Nails are steady and decidedly firm under the influence of light stocks and a determined front on the part of manufacturers, both East and West. We quote the market firm at the net list price of $2 85 per keg for 10d on orders of less than 200 kegs; $2 75 for orders of 200 kegs and upward. The Philadelphia and New York markets continue firm and unchanged with a fair demand. The list prices of the Western Nail Association are as follows:

CUT NAILS.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fencing and brads	$2 85
8d and 9d nails, fencing and brads	3 10
6d and 7d nails, fencing and brads	3 35
4d and 5d nails, fencing and brads	3 60
3d nails	4 35
2d nails	5 60
3d fine nails	5 85
2d fine nails	6 60
⅞ inch, lining nails	7 35
¾ inch, lining nails	7 85
Clinch nails	4 60
Cut spikes	3 10
Cut boat spikes	3 60

BARREL NAILS.

⅞ in.	1 in.	1⅛ in.	1¼ in.	1⅜ in.	1½ in.
$5 80	$5 35	$4 60	$4 35	$3 85	$3 60

TOBACCO NAILS.

50 cents per keg advance on common cut.

CASING NAILS.

75 cents per keg advance on common cut.
Finishing nails, $1 25 advance from 4d to 40d.
Finishing nails 1½ in. $8 00 1 in $9 00

ROOFING NAILS.

Iron, 25c per keg advance on common cut.
Galvanized, 4c per ℔ advance on iron.

	Per keg.
Tinned, 3d	$8 50
Tinned, 4d	8 00
Copper, all sizes, per ℔	40c

In 200 kegs and upwards.

Iron Markets Elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA.

The absorbing topic in business circles the past week has been the disruption of the coal combination, and much difference of opinion is expressed in regard to its future influence upon the iron trade. The reports of the auction sale in New York up to this hour show a decline of over $1 50 per ton, and if this may be regarded as a basis for future operations, producers of iron may make some concessions in price, although it is claimed that at the above reduction in coal iron cannot be made for less than present rates. But it is idle to speculate about the future; all we can say with certainty is that business is greatly depressed, and that the unsettled condition of the coal trade tends to unsettle other branches. Possibly it may result in a more healthy business hereafter. In the meantime the disposition is to wait and see what will turn up.

Pig Iron.—The market is quiet, with rather a week tone, and it is difficult to move any quantity unless at some concession in price. The demand is for small lots, for which current quotations are obtained. Gray forge is more in demand than other grades, and we are just advised of a sale of 500 tons at $19 00, and smaller lots at $19 50@20 00, with some brands held at higher prices. No. 1 foundry sells at $22 00@22 50, with exceptional sales at lower prices. We quote the market weak and unsettled as follows, viz.: No. 1 foundry, $22 00@22 50; No. 2 do, $20 00@21 00; gray forge, $19 00@20 00.

Ores.—Several cargoes have arrived here within the past few days, and recent sales have been made f. o. b. Richmond, Va., as follows: Magnetic, $4 00; specular for Bessemer, $4 50; selected do, 95 to 70 per cent. of metalic iron, $5 00. At Cleveland, Lake Superior, $7 00, and Republic Mine, $7 50.

Blooms.—There are sellers at the following quotations—market rather weak: Charcoal scrap blooms $47 00; charcoal ore blooms $41 00@42 00; charcoal billets of superior quality $60 00@62 00; bars for converting into steel, made of best Champlain iron, $75 00.

Bar Iron.—We have to repeat our remarks of last week, and again say there is no improvement, but business is as dull as ever, with no immediate prospect of anything better. It is surprising how little demand there is for iron; week after week production is being curtailed, and still it is in advance of consumption. The trade have been expecting to see some improvement, but from present appearances it is as far off as ever. In the meantime, with more sellers than buyers, the market is unsettled and prices weak; the best brands only have a fixed price; others are sold at a very wide range. We quote the market dull and weak at 2@2 10c for common and 2¼@2.35c for best refined.

Rails.—No business of importance is transpiring, and no inquiries likely to lead to much business. The mills are still working full time on old contracts, but new buyers would be specially welcome just now. In the absence of actual business we quote former rates, viz., $56 00@58 00 at mills for steel rails. Iron rails are not moving to any extent, although buyers are in the market and would probably take hold at quotations if sellers would accept the securities offered. There is so little money in the trade, however, that cash or its equivalent is demanded; hence we have no sales to report. We quote at mills, $38 00@42 00.

Old Rails.—Very few offerings on the spot, but $22 00@22 50 is reported as the price delivered here from other points. The demand is very light, and no disposition to buy in quantity, although we are advised of one sale of 1,500 tons extra quality, at $22 25, delivered at an outside point. We quote market dull at $22 00@23 00, according to quality.—*Iron Age.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, September 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled but generally lower: No 2 Chicago spring 96½c cash; 97c October; No. 3 85c; rejected 67@68c. Corn—Some sales rather higher; No. 2 43⅞c cash; 43¾c October. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 31@31½c cash; 31⅜@31⅝c October. Rye dull at 58½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork unsettled but generally higher; $15 80 cash; $15 88@15 87½ October; $14 47½@14 50 the year. Lard dull; 10.10c cash; 9.95c October; 8.95c the year. Bulkmeats steady and unchanged. Whisky $1 08.

Latest—Closing. Wheat was firmer; 96⅞c cash; 97⅛c October. Corn lower; 43⅛c September; 43¾c October. Oats unchanged. Pork higher; $15 90 October; $14 40 the year. Lard stronger; 10¼c asked cash; 10c October.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Flour firm and unchanged; receipts 8,500 barrels. Rye flour firmer at $4 50@4 75. Cornmeal dull and unchanged. Wheat in light demand; receipts 8,000 bushels; spring, ungraded, 98c@1 06; No. 1 spring $1 10@1 18; white Michigan, new, $1 28; amber Virginia, new, $1 25; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 06½. Rye firm; State 85c. Corn steady; receipts 116,000 bushels; Western mixed, ungraded, 55@56c; yellow, graded, 58c. Barley and malt firm. Oats active and firm; Western mixed and State 36@44c. Hops firm; Eastern and Western 8@15c. Coffee steady at 15½@18½c. Sugar, molasses and rice firm. Eggs steady; Western 20@21c. Wool firm; pulled 20@38c; unwashed 10@20c. Pork more active at $16 80@17 00. Beef firm. Middles quiet; Western long clear 9½@9¾c; city 9¼c. Lard excited; decidedly firmer; closed heavy; prime steam 10.40@10½c. Butter steady; Western 14@30c. Cheese steady at 3@10c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 10½@1 11.

CINCINNATI, September 6. — Cotton quiet at 11c. Flour quiet but firm. Wheat dull; red 90c@$1 06. Corn steady at 45@46c. Oats firm at 30@33c. Rye steady at 60@62c. Barley dull at 85@90c. Pork—Demand active and prices higher at $16 00@16 10. Lard active and firm; steam 10@10.05c; kettle 12@12½c. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8c; clear 8¼@8⅜c. Butter dull and nominal. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 07.

BALTIMORE, September 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, demand good and prices unchanged. Corn—Western steady; mixed 54½c. Oats more active and firm; Western white 33@36c; do mixed 31@32c. Rye active and firm at 54@56c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Lard—Refined 11¾@11¾c. Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee strong but quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 11@1 11½.

BOSTON, September 6.—Flour firm; superfine Western $3 00@3 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $4 73@6 75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5 50@6 50; Illinois $5 75@7 25; St. Louis $6 00@7 25; fancy Minnesota $6 50@8 25. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 57@60c. Oats dull; No. 2 white and mixed 41@47c; rejected 36@41c.

MILWAUKEE, September 6.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat opened firm and about ⅜c higher, closing firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 09; No. 2 $1 02@1 02½; No. 3 89@89½c. Corn steady; No. 2 43@43½c. Oats firm and tending upward; No. 2 fresh, 30⅝. Rye steady; No. 1 64c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring, September, 81c; No. 3 46c.

TOLEDO, September 6.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1 17; No. 1 white Michigan, spot, held at $1 09; No. 3 red $1 04¾; rejected 91½c; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 16½. Corn dull; high mixed 48c; low mixed 46½c; no grade 46c; damaged 41½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 33c; white 35½c; rejected 29c.

LOUISVILLE, September 6.—Cotton and flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1 00; amber $1 00@1 06. Corn dull and nominal. Oats dull; white 36c; mixed 34c. Pork active at $16. Bulkmeats 6¼@8@8¾c. Bacon dull at 7¼@9@10c. Lard dull at 12@13c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 10.

ST. LOUIS, September 6.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour scarce; superfine and medium $2 75@4 75. Wheat dull at $1 15@1 15½. Corn steady at 40⅝@41c. Oats firm at 33½c. Rye steady at 54c. Barley firm at 75c. Pork dull at $17 75. Lard dull at 10c. Bacon dull at 7¼@9@9¾c.

LIVERPOOL, September 6.—California white wheat average 9s 5d@9s 8d; do club 9s@10s; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 8s 9d@9s @3d; winter 9s 2d@9d 4s. Flour 22½@23½s. Corn 25s. Oats 3@3¼s. Barley 3¼s. Cloverseed 50@55s. Lard 49¼s. Cheese 46s.

OSWEGO, September 6.—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1 25. Corn quiet and unchanged.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS—the greatest remedies ever discovered for flesh, bone and muscle ailments. There are two kinds—white wrapper for Family use—and yellow wrapper for Horses and Animals. They alleviate pain and cure Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains, and Wounds.

"INDIANA HOME, JEFF. CO., IND., May 28, 1873.

"GENTLEMEN—I think it my duty to inform you what the Centaur Liniment has done for me. I have suffered much with swollen feet and chords, and was willing to try a dozen bottles of most anything as an experiment. But, sir, one bottle has done the work. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniments ought to be applied warm.

"Yours truly, BENJAMIN BROWN."

"DEAR SIR—I have used your Centaur Liniments in my family, and believe it to be of great value. Please send me two dollars' worth, one for the mules and horses. Yours, &c.,

"RILEY SICKLER."

"Falls Station, Wyoming co., Pa., Oct. 30, 1873."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it.

MARRIED:

DENISON—THURLOW—Wednesday evening, August 30, 1876, Mr. WILLIAM M. DENISON, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss M. CARRIE THURLOW, of Marietta, Ohio.

MOORE—MARTHENS—On Saturday afternoon, September 2, 1876, at West Alexandria, Pa., by 'Squire Mayes, THOMAS V. MOORE, of Tiltonville, Ohio, and Miss MARY A. MARTHENS, of Allegheny City, Pa. No cards.

WILLIAMS—COOK—On Tuesday, September 5, 1876, at the residence of the Misses Shields, at Shields, L. HALSEY WILLIAMS and MARTHA M. COOK.

DIED:

HARTZELL—On Wednesday, September 6, at 2:20 A. M., MARTIN BASH HARTZELL, in the sixty ninth year of his age.

HEBRON—At 6 o'clock, on Sunday morning, September 3d, 1876, JAMES A. HERRON.

To the Working Class.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can nearly earn as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

Did Hopkins ever vote for a Republican? If so, when and where? And if not, with what face can he ask or expect any Republican to vote for him? He comes from a family noted for bitter partisanship, and would as soon lose his right hand as vote for any man not on the Democratic ticket.

There are good grounds for believing that a number of Democratic leaders are seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing Tilden's name from the Presidential ticket, in view of the damaging disclosures made in regard to his character. The anti-Tilden wave grows ominously threatening.

The Democrats of Missouri, unable to answer or effectually deny the charge of lechery brought against their candidate for Governor, have determined to ignore it, and "cheek it through." That appears also, to be Mr. Tilden's policy, in his income tax matter. He is going to brazen it out and "cheek it through."

Tilden says that "the best resource" in preparing for resumption "is reduction of the expense of the Government below its income." But even this will not avail if the citizens of the country cheat the Government out of its rightful income. He can help the Government out by paying it what he has cheated it out of.

The Democrats, with honeyed promises of "Reform" on their lips, seem determined to try to carry Indiana in October by colonizing Democratic voters from Kentucky. Like the woman who declared that she would have peace in the house if she had to fight for it, these Democrats are determined to have "Reform" if they have to cheat for it.

Hopkins took a strong stand against the admission of George B. Vashon to the Allegheny county bar because he had the taint of negro blood in his veins. Vashon was a gentleman in his manner, and a thoroughly educated scholar; but such dainty Democrats as Hopkins could not think of associating with a "nigger." The presumption is that he does not, therefore, expect any colored man to vote for him, nor any friend of the colored man.

Some additional sources of Tilden's income in the year 1862 have been discovered by the New York *Times*. The following is the account up to date:

St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute fees	$11,500
Cumberland Coal Company	2,500
Interest on investment	13,000
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne fees	20,000
Total	$47,000
Deduct for taxes, repairs, &c	6,552
Mr. Tilden's income as admitted by his friends	$40,448
Mr. Tilden's own sworn statement	7,118
Income fraudulently concealed	$33,330

The platform adopted by the New York State Democratic Convention "reaffirms the principles set forth in the St. Louis National Convention." One of these "principles" declared the Resumption act to be a hindrance to resumption, and Tilden, in his letter of acceptance, denounced the same measure as a sham and a fraud. We do not observe, however, that the New York Democrats demanded the repeal of the act of the Legislature of that State declaring all taxes to be payable in gold on and after the first day of January, 1879. It is to be feared that the party is not entirely in harmony with itself.

The Republicans of Ohio have completed their nominations for Congress, and the list is an exceedingly strong one. We know of no array of names in any State that is equal to it. We append the list:

Districts.	Districts.
1. M. F. Force,	11. Henry S. Neal.
2. Stanley Mathews,	12. George E. Nast,
3. Mills Gardiner,	13. —— Barnhill,
4. John Howard,	14. T. S. Grosscup,
5. J. L. H. Long,	15. N. H. Van Voorhis,*
6. J. Dolson Cox,	16. Lorenzo Danford,*
7. A. L. Brown,	17. William McKinley,
8. Warren A. Kiefer,	18. James Monroe,*
9. J. S. Jones,	19. James A. Garfield,*
10. Charles Foster,*	20. Amos Townsend.

*Renominated.

General Bartlett, of Massachusetts, declines to support Hayes because so many men whom he thinks bad are supporting that gentleman. He knows very well that Morrissey and Kelly, Bill McMullen and the Molly Maguires, together with nearly all the roughs in the country, support Tilden; but because a few men whom Bartlett does not like, are supporting Hayes, he declines to be enrolled with them. We commend to him the advice of a negro preacher under similar circumstances. "Do you think," said a prominent Democrat of Philadelphia to a celebrated negro preacher, "that there are any negroes in heaven?" "Yes, certainly," answered the preacher. "Then," said the negro-hating Democrat, "I do not want to *go there!*" "All right," responded the preacher; "You can, in that case, go to hell, and you will be sure of finding more of them there."

It will be remembered that, on the last night of the late session of Congress, Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, a "reformer" Tilden specimen, was drunk, and made a spectacle of himself in the Senate Chamber. The Boston *Herald*, a Tilden organ, said of the affair:

> The most disgraceful scene which occurred during the last twenty-four hours of the session was during the delivery of Mr. Eaton's speech after midnight on the school amendment. *Mr. Eaton was very much intoxicated, and used a good deal of language which will never get into the Congressional Record.* He yelled portions of his speech at the top of his voice, and when he undertook to read certain statistics he wished to present, his utterance became unintelligible. The Senate Chamber had been a stranger to such scenes in recent years.

Connecticut papers now state that he is to be invited to preside at the approaching Democratic State Convention—probably by way of vindicating him.

Next in importance to the general resumption of work by the manufactories, is a revival of railway enterprise. It is of course, useless to effect anything like a revival of the railroad fever that existed a few years ago, but a healthy renewal of railway activity is not beyond expectation. The Philadelphia *North American* says:

> There seems to be in many sections of the country a movement to resume railway building, which, though scattering in character, indicates, we think, a gradual resumption of activity. Business of this kind, it is true, has been continued more or less every year since the great crash of September, 1873. But it has been mostly the finishing of pre-existing contracts or unavoidable and indispensable work. This season appears to be a period of new enterprise marked by some bold efforts on the part of railway companies and iron establishments. We need not go into details on the subject, the laying of the third rail on the Erie line from Buffalo to Philadelphia and Jersey City being the largest undertaking, next to which we may rank the construction of an additional section of the Texas Pacific.

There seems to be a good deal more anxiety in business circles to touch bottom than to stay there. On which point the Springfield *Republican*, speaking of the mills and manufactories which are starting up, or resuming, or increasing production if already in operation, observes, with shrewd forecast:

> Now a rising market is doubtless very encouraging to the mercantile class, but, taking all kinds of business together, we must make up our minds to do business for a long time on the bottom itself, and shall find the healthiest prosperity in that stratum. There is a large class of the community which hasn't got down to it yet, and this class will continue to strew the year with wreckage and debris. The exchangers are still too large a class, so slowly do people learn that they cannot live by mere swapping. Consolidation and rougher methods of extinguishment are slowly contracting the middle-class, and driving back the surplus to more productive labors. Those who remain, by the law of the survival of the fittest, will do a larger business at a smaller percentage of profit, to the mutual advantage of themselves and the public.

The striking feature of Southern politics at the present juncture is, that in all of those States the Democrats seek office purely upon their "war records." The "record" of Gordon made him Senator from Georgia, just as it did Withers in Virginia, Ransom in North Carolina, Lamar in Mississippi and Cockrell in Missouri. These "war records" seem to prove a good thing for those who happen to have them, for the universal preference in the South now runs in the direction of rebel soldiers. The "record" of Colquitt, of Georgia, will make him Governor and then Senator, just as the "record" of Vance has made him the rebel standard bearer in North Carolina, that of Nichols in Louisiana, of Wade Hampton in South Carolina, and as that of Kemper in Virginia will make him Senator. The old politicians find that these "splendid war records" are too much for them, and with all their strategy and tactics they know it to be a useless task to attempt to be the "generals," "colonels" and "majors" of the rebel army. We shall have rebel soldiers in Congress for years to come from those districts where the rebel Democracy remains in the ascendancy, for they have "earned" such honors and will get them wherever the rebel soldiers sentiment can help its favorites.

OUR WORTHLESS CONGRESSMEN.

Ex-Governor Walker boasted, on his return to Richmond, that he had done more for his district than any representative had ever done, for he had secured $60,000 for the improvement of its rivers and harbors. Representative Goode, of the Norfolk district, made the same boast, pointing to the appropriations for Norfolk harbor; and Representative Hereford, of West Virginia, has also, we suppose, put in a similar claim by this time, and is pointing to the $377,000 he obtained for the dried-up creeks of his State as an evidence of his influence and usefulness in the House.

But Messrs. Hopkins and Cochran have no such record to point to. They are now parading themselves for public examination, and shaking hands with Republicans, modestly referring to their course in Congress as witness for their great anxiety to serve their constituents; but they do this in very general terms, and are careful not to specify particulars.

For, what *did* they do? What have *they* to point to as proof of their vigilance? Walker and Goode, and Hereferd have each something to boast of—something substantial to point to; but these blowhards of ours have absolutely nothing to boast of, when it comes down to particulars. They can show that they voted for a Free Trade man for Speaker, thus rendering themselves powerless as professed Tariff men, but they do not seem anxious to call attention to that. They can demonstrate, if any one forces them to it, that they helped to organize the House so as to turn out Union soldiers and put Confederate rebels in their places, and that they did all they could to put in Fithzhugh, who is a "biger man than old Grant;" but somehow they do not make this fact conspicuous, and would never refer to it, voluntarily. They are also, of course, ready to explain how an admirer of Wilkes Booth, the assassin, came to be made clerk of the principal committee of the House; but the subject is not an entertaining one to them and, if left to themselves, would never mention it.

If these points are not dwelt upon unctuously by them, what *is* there in their public career to boast of? This city was directly interested in continuing the United States Depository here, and our merchants called their attention to it, with an emphatic declaration of what they expected. Yet these two watchful representatives, who go around blowing about their splendid "record," permitted the United States Depository to be abolished, right under their noses, and without saying a word about it, either there, or here since their return. Either they were impotent to prevent this abolition, or they were unwilling. In either case they are totally unfit to represent such districts as these.

And what is true of the depository is true, alike, of the appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river. That river is the most important outlet of the city's commerce. Its improvement is so much added to the facilities of the city's commerce, and every dollar withheld from it is an injury to that commerce. Walker, with a very short river susceptible of improvement, gets $60,000 for James river; Goode gets we know not how much, but enough to brag of, for Norfolk harbor; Hereford, a brilliant country lawyer from the backwoods of Virginia, gets $377,000 for the navigable streams of West Virginia; whilst Hopkins and Cochran, of Pittsburgh, Sayler and Banning, of Cincinnati, and Parsons, of Louisville, can get but $175,000 for a river 1,000 miles in length, every mile of it navigable, and that bears upon its bosom the rich commerce of six Western States. Is this anything to boast of? We trow not; and as we have heard nothing from these self-elected champions of Pittsburgh about it, we are inclined to think that our representatives are not inclined to get on the house-tops and make proclamation, like Walker, Goode and Hereford, of the great things they have done for their constituents.

What, then, *have* they done that entitles them to boast? Hopkins may say that he got the Centennial appropriation; but that was for Philadelphia and not for us; and Cochran may say that he was busy investigating; but the only result of that was to earn the title of "Dogberry," and we have not yet learned to regard that title as honorary. Between the two the interests of Pittsburgh were neglected, overlooked and forgotten; and the impudence that puts forward two such egregrious failures as the fit recipients of Republican support would be sublime if it were not so preposterously ridiculous.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

That business *is* beginning to revive we firmly believe, and as evidence of that fact we are enabled to point to our own manufacturing industries. With one or two exceptions, all our rolling mills have started up and are running full handed, with orders ahead and a good prospect of continuance; all our steel mills are fully employed, as well as the copper mills and foundries; all or nearly all the glass houses are in full blast, and the various other manufacturing industries have either resumed activity or are preparing to resume. These are all indications of a genuine revival of business.

It is true that, to the manufacturers themselves, the revival does not come in the most cheerful way. Prices have become so reduced that they have the barest margin of profit, and the utmost vigilance is required to keep the expenses within a safe limit. But the *demand* for our manufactures is the encouraging fact; and it is to be hoped that, *with* the demand, there will soon come such an appreciation in prices as will put the manufacturers in better trim for carrying on their enterprises.

That improvement should come, and business put on a more cheerful aspect, without any one, apparently, being aware of the fact, is not at all surprising. A recovery from depression always comes on so slowly as to be almost imperceptible for the moment. It is only by comparison that we can gain definite ideas of such a change; and a comparison of the present with a period two years past, will suffice to demonstrate the reality of the improvement. It is not much to brag of just yet; but the beginning has been made, and we may safely hail the dawn of a better day.

The sceptics may point us to the still large numbers of unemployed men, but there are always large numbers of unemployed about large cities even in the flushest of times. Prior to 1873 the new railroads drafted many of these off, and the lack of new railroad enterprises is, of course, a drawback upon our picture of revival; but it must also be remembered that in times of depression many laborers are driven from the country to the city, thus multiplying the ranks of unemployed. With a steady return to activity, work will soon spring up even for these.

There is, in what we have here said, no occasion for hilarity or special manifestations of joy; but there is abundant room for renewed hope, and for an expectation of the early re-establishment of public confidence.

An honest New York Democrat writes to the Brooklyn *Argus*, a Democratic paper which opposes Tilden:

> New York, August 29, 1876.
>
> *To the Editor of the Argus:*
>
> Samuel J. Tilden and I were young men together. We were both Democrats. We have always voted for the same Presidential candidates, except in 1848, when he bolted and voted for Van Buren and I voted for Cass. I voted for my old friend Tilden for Governor in 1874. During the war I paid taxes on the uttermost farthing of my income, an average of over $16,000 per annum. In 1872, when the income law was abolished, I had accumulated not to exceed $200,000. To my knowledge and belief, Tilden was then worth over $8,000,000. The largest portion of this vast property was made after 1862. Yet while I paid taxes on $160,000 of returns, he only paid taxes on about $15,000 per annum, or a total of $150,000.
>
> He now asks me to help make him President. I shall do no such thing. He has proven himself to be a traitor, a swindler and a perjurer. He did not sustain the war, and has been trading on my capital. In my estimation, he still justly owes the Government taxes on at least $6,000,000, which the Government protected him in earning. Tilden bolted the Democratic nomination in 1848; I shall certainly bolt it in 1876. Can it be possible that such a traitor to his Government can receive the votes of honest, well-informed Democrats, so many of whom gave their money, their services and their lives to sustain the war?
>
> J. E. S.

This is genuine indignation, and is evidence of the manner in which the developments concerning Tilden are working in the minds of honest Democrats. The *Argus* appends to the letter the following:

> Very many things are "possible," but this is one of the things which is not very probable after such staggering facts as our correspondent relates, are well known. Mere partisans will generally follow a leader under any circumstances; but the great rank and file of American voters are more independent than they were formerly. The *Argus*, like our friend S., supported Mr. Tilden for Governor in 1874. It took us nearly a year to find out Tilden's true character, notwithstanding James Parton had exposed his connection with swindling rings as far back as 1866, and notwithstanding, by a decision of the United States Court in 1865, Tilden and his associates were compelled to restore millions of dollars, wrongfully taken from the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Railroad. We are not surprised that many who read only partisan journals yet believe Mr. Tilden to be an upright man. But information spreads rapidly during a political campaign. Articles from the *Argus* are copied into over two thousand newspapers, and are read by six million people. The tide is setting against Mr. Tilden very rapidly. We expect to see a tidal wave of indignation burst in Indiana in October, inundate the Prairie State, rise over the Allegheníes of the East and the Sierras of the West, and sweep both shores of the continent in November.

Hendricks unquestionably owed his election as Governor of Indiana, two years ago, to the importation of fraudulent voters from the neighboring State of Kentucky, and he appears to rely upon a repetition of the nefarious business to carry the State for the Democracy next month. General Kilpatrick addressed an immense audience in Indianapolis on Wednesday night, and in the course of his remarks he read the following letter, addressed to Governor Hendricks by A. H. Brown, Clerk of Monroe county, in which the city of Indianapolis is embraced:

> [Confidential.]
>
> Saturday, August 19, 1876.
>
> Dear Governor—It is my intention to go to Louisville, on Monday, on some business, and while there look after some political matters, of which it is not necessary you should know the details. If I had a letter from you to Mr. Watterson, simply saying that I am a Democratic citizen, to whom he can talk confidentially, it would satisfy him that I am not an impostor. If you can do this, please send the letter, *sealed*, to me at my office. Rest assured I will not misuse the letter, or compromise any one. Yours truly,
>
> Austin H. Brown.

The reading of this letter created an intense sensation, which was heightened by the distribution throughout the audience of *fac simile* photographic copies of it. Brown's mission to Louisville, the details of which Hendricks was not to know, was simply to organize colonies of voters in Kentucky, who could cross the Ohio river in October, and deposit their fraudulent votes. They did it successfully in 1868 and they intend trying the same thing in 1876. Brown and Watterson, the reform Congressman, were the men intrusted with this dirty business, and Brown agreed with Hendricks that he would play his game so well that the latter should not be compromised in the matter. The Indianapolis *Journal* says Brown is one of the most cunning political managers in the State, an ardent friend of Hendricks and deep in the councils of the Tilden party. The letter, which is in Brown's own handwriting, is in the possession of the editor of the *Journal*, who states that its genuineness will not be denied. It bears the marks of crookedness on its face. No doubt he got the letter from Governor Hendricks which he asked for, placing him at once on confidential relations with Watterson. No honest, unprejudiced man can read the letter without concluding that it smacks of fraud from beginning to end. There is also evidence to prove that Hendricks knew and approved the object of Brown's mission to Kentucky. The Republicans of Indiana are now forewarned. Let them see to it that they are forearmed. Meanwhile, explanations from Hendricks, Brown and Watterson are in order.

The Democratic party in New York, managed by Tilden and directed by the crowd of young squirts he has called about him, is involved in a terrible mess of blunders. A dispatch from Albany says:

> The list of blunders by the Democratic Convention is not complete without the record of the fact that they neglected to pass the usual resolution, offered on Wednesday evening, authorizing the State Committee to fill vacancies occurring in the ticket before election day.
>
> At Saratoga on Thursday, immediately after Dorsheimer's nomination, Mr. Magone reminded Mr. Apgar that the resolution had not been passed, and suggested on the platform, but not in the hearing of the audience, that it should be called up for adoption. Mr. Apgar thought it would not do to press it then, and either intentionally or through neglect it was not again referred to.
>
> The failure to pass this usual resolution leaves the distracted Democrats here no alternative but to compel Seymour to run or to reassemble the convention. Considering as they do that Mr. Potter would prove an embarrassing candidate, the party leaders here are glad to be rid of the responsibility of giving him the nomination, which it now seems they would have been compelled to do if the forgotten resolution had been adopted.
>
> This new revelation of their utter incapacity to direct the campaign without confusion is severely criticised.

Upon this state of affairs the New York *Evening Post* says:

> Republicans can now look with complacency on any result which may come from his miserable business. They see leading Democratic journals boldly denouncing the deception practiced on the State Convention. They see a complete exposure of a system of trickery which would shame a ward caucus. They see one after another of the prominent managers of the convention shifting the responsibility of this deception to other shoulders—Faulkner crying, "It was Spriggs," and Gray crying, "It was Magone," recalling Nast's famous cartoon of the members of the Tweed ring.

The French and German Democrats are indignant at the deceptions practiced upon them at Saratoga. The *Courier des etats Unis* says:

> A *coup de theatre*, and almost a thunderbolt, has changed from white to black the situation of the Democratic party and transformed to cruel perplexities the hopes founded on the result of the Saratoga Convention. The deception of the members of the Democratic party amounted to discouragement, almost to despair. Every one felt a deep humiliation, while every one was impressed with the feeling that such an error was capable of entailing disastrous consequences on the Presidential campaign. This feeling was mingled with indignation and anger. The greatest embarrassment is foreseen for the Democratic party, and it is impossible to predict the result of this imbroglio, which upsets all plans, and which will leave the most vexatious impressions, whatever may happen.

The success of the new four and a-half per cent. loan has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. It shows that the credit of the Government is remarkably good upon both sides of the Atlantic. The New York *Bulletin* of yesterday says:

> The subscription lists of the new four and a-half per cent. refunding loan of the Government, opened by Messrs. Belmont & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Morton, Bliss & Co., will close to-day at four P. M., after which intending purchasers will have to procure the bonds in the open market, and in all probability at higher figures. The loan is offered by the members of the syndicate here at 100¾, which is the equivalent of 103¾ at London, the figure at which the bonds are offered there for subscription. According to cable advices, the new bonds are quoted 104 at London in the open market, even while the subscription lists are open; and this is not surprising when it is stated that consols have declined in consequence of sales made by the London banks in order to employ their funds in these bonds. This example on the part of the metropolitan banks is very significant, as it implies a current of feeling towards United States securities which is sure to carry along with it a large amount of private subscriptions. The readiness of the English investor to part with his consols to get a higher rate of interest has been so oft exemplified in the ease with which Turkish, Egyptian, Peruvian and other loans of weak governments have been negotiated, that it is not surprising that a considerable amount of consols should be exchanged for this new loan, which will yield the investor about fifty per cent. more income than the British three per cents. The latest cable advices report liberal applications from financial institutions and every prospect of a large aggregate subscription. The members of the syndicate in this city report active subscriptions from financial institutions and private parties on Friday and Saturday; but, naturally, this is expected to be the banner day.

The facts here stated are a complete extinguisher upon Tilden's ridiculous plea that the Government is in trouble because it expends more than it receives. When its bonds come to be preferred to English consols in the London market, it may fairly be inferred that the credit of the United States Government is of the most solid and substantial character.

Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, was the Executive of that State during the memorial anti-draft riots in New York city in 1863. That bloody outburst of ruffianism was due solely to the sympathy of the Democrats with the rebels. Governor Seymour had been in the city on the Saturday previous to the outbreak, but left that afternoon for New Jersey, and did not return till Tuesday morning, when he was at once escorted to the City Hall, and thence addressed the crowd who flocked thither. "Many, if not most of them," says Horace Greeley in "The American Conflict," "from the mob just before menacing the *Tribune* office," in a speech of which the same author says:

> The most objectionable feature of this brief address was not its initial salutation [he addressed the rioters as "my friends"] but its underlying assumption that order and obedience to law were suspended on the stoppage of the draft. True, he did not in terms say, "It would be right to riot, and burn buildings, and hunt negroes, and slaughter officers, if the draft were to go on; but I will have it stopped and given up; so go home and keep the peace;" but, to the minds of the rioters, his speech amounted exactly to that. Hence there was great danger that the tranquility thus attained would be broken whenever the attempt to enforce the draft should be rendered. And it was already well understood—indeed, it had been proposed to prominent Republicans the day before—that, if they would promise the draft should be arrested, the riots should thereupon be stopped.

In 1868 Seymour was nominated for the Presidency on a platform which denounced the reconstruction acts and amendments as revolutionary, unconstitutional, null and void. Wade Hampton will be delighted to hear of the nomination of his old bosom friend.

The Washington correspondent of the Ithaca (New York) *Post* has unearthed the following suggestive figures from the mass of official returns which have been recently printed. We give them with his own comments:

> It occurred to me that inasmuch as Mr. Tilden had instituted a comparison with previous years, in his effort to make it appear that the expenditures of the Government had been grossly excessive under Republican management, that an investigation of the "Civil and Miscellaneous Expenditures" from the foundation of the Government to the present time would throw light upon the question whether those expenditures have been unduly increased within the time embraced in his comparison. I have therefore taken these expenditures at intervals of twenty years, and here are the figures:

Year.	Civil and Miscellaneous Expenditures.
1796	$782,474 83
1816	2,989,741 17
1836	5,393,278 72
1856	32,124,214 07
1876	66,958,373 78

> Bearing in mind the fact that in the sum for the last mentioned year enormous amounts are included which are directly chargeable to the war, which should be eliminated to make the comparison a fair one, it will be seen that while the expenditures of the present year are but a little more than twice as great as those of 1856, those of the latter year are *more than six times as great* as the amount expended in 1836! There is no need to pursue the comparison further. The figures tell the whole story accurately and eloquently."

What Democratic economist of the Tilden school will undertake to crack this meaty nut?

The well-informed Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the Democrats about the committee headquarters in that city expect great results in Ohio, from secret work of some kind which they know to be in progress. The signs of more perfect organization on the part of the Democrats, for work in that State, than has existed since the war began, are unmistakable. "There is," he says, "a good deal of quiet satisfaction among them at the apparent confidence of the Republicans, and the belief that it will have the effect to make the campaign less vigorous than it otherwise might be." The Republicans of that State, as indeed of every State, should be swift to profit by the hint, and bring into activity all the forces which the friends of justice and right can command. Procrastination and over-confidence are the dangers which most seriously threaten the Republican cause at this juncture. The Democratic Presidential candidate is cautious, shrewd and secret in his operations, and although little indication of activity on his part may be apparent, it is certain that he is far from idle. He loves to work in the dark, and those who cherish a hope of catching him napping will find that they have made a great mistake.

The shipment of leather to Europe is a rapidly growing branch of our export trade, which not only relieves the home market of a large surplus product not wanted for consumption, but which yields a fair profit to shippers. Owing to the abundance and cheapness of tanning materials in this country, we can produce rough leather at a lower cost than any European nation. Until quite recently our exports have been confined to this description, but of late the cost of labor has been reduced to a point which enables us to send abroad the curried or finished article to some extent. The consignments have yielded satisfactory returns except in a few cases where the business has been badly managed by the English commission merchants. The shipments of leather at Boston alone now average a weekly value of over $100,000. The only disagreeable thing about the business is the fact that the English convert this leather into boots and shoes and send them back for consumption to the Central and South American States, where our manufacturers, so much nearer to those markets, have not yet been able to gain a foothold.

The position of William Cullen Bryant, on the Presidential question, has been a subject of some interest, but the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that a few days since a gentleman prominent in the book trade wrote to him, at his country residence, at Cummington, Massachusetts, soliciting his views on the subject, and to this letter he has written a reply.

Mr. Bryant says in substance, that while in his judgment Mr. Tilden is much the superior of the Republican candidate, as regards intellectual force, executive ability and valuable political experience, the Democratic party is running so much in its old tracks, that it cannot be trusted. He would like to vote for Mr. Tilden, but the policy of the party which has taken him for their standard bearer is such that he cannot conscientiously do so. As things stand at present, therefore, Mr. Bryant will support the Republican candidates and the Republican platform. This puts at rest the rumors that have found currency in some of the journals that the venerable poet and editor was going to place the *Post* under Democratic colors.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, speaking of the union effected by the Tammany and anti-Tammany Democrats, says:

> It means a parcelling out of the local offices between the two organizations and their immediate followers, always provided the rank and file of the party will step up and consent to be thus bought and sold by the hucksetring politicians of the Kelly and Morrissey grade. On that point there is some room for question. Already there is serious talk about a citizens' and taxpayers' movement, without reference to national politics, in order to place the municipal administration in capable and honest hands, but what is to come of it remains to be seen. The names of some prominent and wealthy merchants and bankers are mentioned in connection with it, together with some who have been active heretofore as members of the Political Reform Society. The Republican leaders profess to attach but little importance to the fusion, on the assumption that, as the leaders of the two factions will continue to hate each other as heartily as heretofore, their nominal union will be productive of no real additional strength at the polls.

Imports and Exports of Merchandise.

The following is the comparative recapitulation of the values of imports into and domestic and foreign exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of July, 1876, and the first seven months of 1876, as supplied by the Bureau of Statistics:

Month ended July 31, 1876—	
Imports	$30,551,923
Domestic exports, mixed values	42,320,193
Foreign exports	1,222,927
Month ended July 31, 1875—	
Imports	41,295,317
Domestic exports, mixed values	41,560,868
Foreign exports	1,168,121
Seven months ended July 31, 1876—	
Imports	242,953,715
Domestic exports, mixed values	351,579,785
Foreign exports	9,902,631
Seven months ended July 31, 1875—	
Imports	316,118,846
Domestic exports, mixed values	322,914,563
Foreign exports	7,919,086

Specie and bullion.	Imports.	Domestic export—mixed values.	Foreign exports.
Month ending July 31, 1876	$918,914	$8,697,787	$591,868
Month ending July 31, 1875	1,129,634	6,312,611	289,904
Seven months ending July 31, 1876	6,242,568	38,433,014	4,244,776
Seven months ending July 31, 1875	14,402,755	56,117,999	6,669,862

	Domestic exports—specie values.
Month ending July 31, 1876	$37,961,901
Month ending July 31, 1875	36,449,930
Seven months ending July 31, 1876	312,557,763
Seven months ending July 31, 1875	282,727,282

	Imports.	Domestic exports.
From Baltimore	$1,649,329	$3,020,312
From Boston	2,418,647	4,762,144
From New York	2,097,599	22,817,424
From New Orleans	802,183	2,120,330
From Philadelphia	1,428,089	4,011,448
From San Francisco	1,993,185	4,111,261

The imports and exports at other ports were comparatively small.

Paul Liptay, the Centennial Exhibition correspondent of six of the leading newspapers of Hungary, is doing an excellent work in acquainting the people of his country with the best features of the fair that are distinctly American. He is also giving his countrymen a glimpse at American literature through a series of biographical sketches of eminent authors, accompanied by portraits and translations of selections from their works, now appearing in a handsome illustrated weekly published at Buda, Pesth. The first article is devoted to William Cullen Bryant, and the second to Bayard Taylor.

REQUITAL.

Some think the Godhead couching at his ease
Deep in the purple Heavens serenely sees
Insult the altar of Eternal Right.
Fools! For though Fortune seem to misrequite,
And Retribution for a while forget,
Sooner or later she reclaims the debt
With usury that triples the amount
Of Nemesis with running Time's account.
For soon or late Sardonic Fate
With Man against himself conspires,
Puts on the mask of his desires;
Up the steps of Time elate,
Leads him blinded with his pride,
And gathering, as he goes along,
The fuel of his suicide,
Until, having topt the pyre
Which Destiny permits no higher,
Ambition sets himself on fire;
In conflagration like the crime,
Conspicuous through the world and time,
Down amidst his brazen walls,
The accumulated Idol falls
To shapeless ashes; Demigod
Under the vulgar hoof down-trod,
Whose neck he trod on: not an eye
To weep his fall or lip to sigh
For him a prayer; or, if there were,
No God to listen or reply.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

He's like his party in New York: *C'est mort!*

Both Seymour and his health are still on the decline.

The Democratic party in New York is acephalous.

The grasshopper is the Sioux Indian of the insect world.

In Greece the Bible has been excluded from the public schools.

An infusion of seaweed is set down as a sovereign remedy for obesity.

Passing away: railroad monopolies, coal combinations and trades unions.

Western farmers are enlarging their cribs in order to house their corn.

American refrigerated beef is rapidly dethroning the roast beef of old Old England.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

If you wish to get sheep cheap, go to Oregon, for there the meek creatures are sold at a dollar a head.

And now the tailors are beginning to look happy, for lo! the summer is past and autumn suits are in prospect.

There is a general reduction of hotel charges in New York city. Restaurants, also, have reduced their rates.

Savannah is suffering from yellow fever. Over forty cases, a dozen of them fatal, have already been heard from.

The improvement in business continues, with advancing prices for wool, hides, leather, dry goods, sugar and coffee.

No well-dressed lady will be seen this fall upon the street without a "cavalier." That's what they call the new style of hat.

M. Pinant, a French scientist, who has spent a long time on the Pacific, says that the ancient Oregon Indian was a cannibal.

Spurious quarter-dollars, very well executed, have come into extensive circulation. So, look closely after the change you take.

It is singular that until this year the prose works of Wordsworth the poet should never have been collected and published together.

Modern young ladies are not daughters of Shem and Ham, but daughters of Hem and Sham, compounds of plain sewing and make-believe.

Wild geese are going South, which is construed to mean that winter will come early and stay long, and be very hard, geese being great gazers into futurity.

The export trade of Philadelphia continues very brisk, the current offerings of freight being just now in excess of the capacity of the transatlantic lines.

A quantity of brown cottons has just been shipped by Fall River manufacturers, and a lot of American duck to make sails for the mercantile marine of Great Britain.

The milk in the New York Democratic breast is curdled. Seymour, the great dairyman, refuses to come out of that cheese, and tells his tormentors to go awhey.

The Democratic city officers of Baltimore have been assessed two per cent. of their salaries for campaign purposes, and some of them are complaining about this kind of "reform."

Many houses, and even whole blocks in the down-town part of New York, belong to the ex-Empress Eugenie. They were purchased by third parties on the account of Napoleon III.

In Baltimore, which is the principal outlet of that trade, the tobacco warehouses are taxed beyond their capacity, and the article has to be piled upon the streets and covered with sailcloths.

The Japanese are abolishing the torture of witnesses to extort evidence. In this country there is no likelihood that such use of torture will ever be given up. It is called cross examination.

The nineteenth convention of the International Statistical Congress is now in session in Pesth, Hungary. No appropriation having been made by Congress, the United States is not represented this year.

Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Delaware are making active preparations for their several Centennial days, and it is anticipated that all the original States will have a reception before the close of the Exhibition.

The Fall River mills, for the first time since 1873, are all running on full time. Orders are received for goods enough to occupy six months or a year. This revival is the prelude to a general return to activity throughout New England.

The New York Board of Health has made a timely suggestion to the Board of Education concerning the necessity of excluding unvaccinated children from the public schools. That city suffered severely from small-pox last winter.

The middle of this month is the time at which Indian hostilities must cease, on our part, the non-fighting season setting in thus early. If any Indians wish to be killed after that date, they can come in and be disposed of after their taste.

The American Social Science Convention meets at Saratoga to-day. It is expected to draw together the largest number of economists, financiers and persons engaged in the practical direction of philanthropic movements ever gathered in this country.

Again are the annual fires sprung up in the forests all over the country. Isn't it time we had a national bureau or at least a commissioner of forestry, whose duty it should be to protect the growth of timber, of which the land is now being denuded?

PERSONAL.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the Presidency of the English section and Prince Frederick Charles that of the German section of the Universal Exhibition to be held at Paris in 1878.

The Canadian with shoes to walk on the water tried his apparatus at Quebec a few days ago, and came very near drowning. The shoes did not sink, could not be even forced under water, but the trouble was that they preferred to have the wearer walk with his head downwards.

Science will probably never know how much it has lost by Harriet Martineau dying in 1876 instead of 1871. Five years ago she had bequeathed her head to a medical friend for scientific purposes, but a year later she recalled the bequest, not because her opinion as to the importance of scientific observation on such subjects had changed, but merely because of a change of circumstances in her individual case.

The Bravo case continues to attract great attention in England. Dr. Forbes Winslow, the eminent authority on insanity, denounces the verdict of murder as utterly unjustifiable, thinking that Mr. Bravo committed suicide while temporarily insane, and Mr. Karnslake, Q. C., comes to a similar conclusion. Mrs. Bravo's solicitors have issued the following notice: "We have been requested to state, on behalf of Mrs. Bravo, that she is quite unable to reply to many hundreds of letters of sympathy she has received since the close of this [the Balham] inquiry. She and her friends deeply feel the expressions of kindness which have been conveyed to her, forming, as they do, a great consolation in the severe trials she has gone through. Mrs. Bravo desires by this statement to express her sincere gratitude to the writers of the letters she has received."

The African pigmies who were captured and taken to Italy three years ago, are now receiving experimental instruction at the hands of royal educators, although the English Geographical Society asserted that they were incapable of instruction. These wild dwarfs have proved otherwise. They are now intelligent, affectionate and grateful. They speak Italian with elegance and clearness of enunciation, and read and write with facility. Their handwriting is good, and their thoughts are expressed in their written compositions with clearness and simplicity and with wonderful originality. They also read Latin with comprehension and intelligence. The eldest, Tibo Tukuba, studies arithmetic, and adds, subtracts and multiplies mentally. He also has a passionate love for music, and from hearing the lessons on the piano given to others is able to repeat them by ear.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Prospects for the Coming Season—What the Fall Fabrics are Like and How They are to Be Made—Bows and Buttons—Death to the Combination.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

New York, August 22, 1876.

Fashion is at Newport and Saratoga, upon the lakes, up in the mountains, at Niagara, anywhere and everywhere but at home. Only the slaves of the lamp traverse the streets of the large cities, or country people out for a holiday, or on their way to the Centennial. What are the prospects for the coming season? is the question that business men ask of each other, and the reply is generally encouraging, for hope still springs eternal, and no amount of conflagration and subsequent ashes can long deter the American Phœnix from taking his flight into the empyrean. But the strongest wings have received so severe a clipping within the last four years, that no great flights can by any possibility be made, and the undertakings will necessarily be limited. One of the men whose name is a synonym of wealth, sent his family abroad this summer for economy's sake, and because he did not feel able to support social life at Newport. With a few exceptions, therefore, the summer has been rather a quiet one, notwithstanding the Centennial. People have done all the work they could and taken their pleasures moderately; only a few who ride on the topmost wave for a brief period of time have been lavish, and they are usually hypochondriacs or invalids, and get less out of life than other people of less means.

Fashion proper has little to chronicle; the story has been told. The lace and the cream, the flying ribbons, and the picturesque hats, the trailing skirts and long, slender, mediaval boddices, the soft fabrics and the glittering ornaments, if they have not had justice done them have at least been recorded, and now we stand on the threshold of a new departure, and are ready to begin over again, with some slight variations, the same round of weary attendance on size of sleeve and length of skirt, on pleating, ruffling, puffing and draping, each invention promising a new source of torment.

MATERIALS AND PRICES.

One of the best evidences of the revival of business is the advance in prices. There is nothing cheap, just now, but cottons, and the remnants of last summer's stock, and then it is only the unsalable and ephemeral styles; goods that cannot safely be carried over.

"Standards" are not "reduced" (as the phrase is) one iota. The advance guard of the woolen fabrics, prepared for fall and winter, consist of the plain and twilled beiges, which make their appearance in force, in shades of brown and gray. Then there are the serges, which belong to the same family, but are heavier. Serges have also a wider range of color: claret, dark blue, bottle green, and solid butternut brown can be found in serge, while beige, for which a special preparation of the yarn is required, never makes its appearance but in mixed shades of gray and brown, lightened by the invisible presence of white. Beige and serge, especially the "Nuns" or Carmelite serge, are excellent standard materials, however, and are very useful, not only for the intermediate seasons, but for the general costume purposes that require service, and are the better for their neatness and simplicity.

The most suitable method of making is to employ the material only for the body part of the suit, and mix self colored silk in the mounting and trimming; as, for example: for piping, bows, lining of collar, cuffs and the like. "Piping" now means narrow, flat, doubled folds, introduced as an edge, without the additions of cord which soon wears through the silk, and is therefore not desirable.

SILK AND SILK COSTUMES.

A very active movevent has been intimated, having for its object an advance in the price of silks, and it will no doubt, speculative though it is, (for it is impossible to guage the value of the silk crop at present) have the effect of making a black silk dress, that indispensable part of a lady's wardrobe, cost from five to twenty-five dollars more this fall than it did last spring. Silks, it is said, have been too low, and the indications of a falling off in the crop, slight though they may be, are gladly seized as a basis for an upward movement which will at once advance the price and "start" trade, for strange as it may seem, when prices are going up everybody rushes insanely to buy, just as when prices are running down, everybody rushes idiotically to sell. The new silks are in dark self-colors, plum, claret, indigo blue, seal brown and black, which are always the most in demand.

For overdresses, instead of the damasks and brocades used so much for two years past, there are silks and woolen armures, and small solid woolen checks, which are selected of precisely the same shade.

The sleeves may be silk with woolen cuffs, but it is less fashionable than formerly to have sleeves differ from the body part of the garment for street dresses, though they are still employed, and may be with perfect propriety if preferred. These little solid checks in wool are much more elegant than the woolen damask. That class of goods is only really *distingue* when it is silk, very rich in quality, and placed in conjunction with all the requirements for an elaborate and costly toilet.

SILK AND VELVET.

There is nothing finer in fabric than the combination of silk and velvet. Ponson's velvet is the best, of course; it is close, fine, wide, all silk, and has not been affected so far as price is concerned by speculative movement in silk; it still sells at retail for about $13 00 per yard. Handsome standard fabrics of this description are better purchased early, for they are only imported in small quantities, and when the wide widths have all been disposed of, importers fall back upon the narrow widths to supply what is lacking in particularly fashionable shades, and these narrow widths are neither so perfect in quality, nor so good for the price, nor do they cut to such advantage as the wide goods.

The colors are, of course, made to match the silks; they are black, seal brown, indigo blue, claret, and invisible green and the combination of the two. Rich fabrics in the solid color is more effective than anything more fanciful could possibly be for street and visiting purposes.

All persons cannot, however, afford the richest silk or the richest velvet, and to suit the limited purses of the masses, many experiments have been made of late years in order to discover the best means of supplying a good, well-wearing "trimming" velvet at small cost. Silk-faced velvets with cotton backs are what are usually known as "trimming" velvets; but there is a great difference between even them.

The best are made in France upon hand looms like the all silk velvet, and obtain a surface so close and so like the pure silk fabric that only an expert could detect the difference without looking upon the back. Another class are the German machine made velvets, which have a silk face, but are made in two pieces at once, face to face, and cut through by machinery, so that the surface is more open, and "breaks" upon folding it over or pulling it apart.

Trimming velvets are made in colors nearly as fine as the real Lyons, and cost from two to six dollars per yard, according to width, and whether machine or hand made. The difference in the combination of suits this year seems to be that the two fabrics are more mixed in the formation of the different parts. Last year, for example, the underskirt and sleeves were of plain silk, or wool, the boddice and tunic of checked wool, damassee, or velvet. This season the body part of the entire costume is more frequently of silk, or wool, and the trimming wholly or in part composed of velvet, silk, or armure, which rivals damask, and indeed is more used in conjunction with plain faille for street dresses.

"SHEPHERD'S" CHECK.

These well known materials are as standard in their way and as useful as "nuns" serge. They never really go out of fashion, but still occasionally get a little more than ordinary attention, and that is the case at the present moment. In all wool, and well made, they are very pretty over black velvet flounced skirts, but they are too commonly employed in conjunction with old black silk, black alpacca, and are copied in far too many inferior mixed fabrics to be considered "stylish." Under any circumstances shepherd's check is rarely used for a complete suit, except for children, but it can be made very effective by trimming the lower skirt with narrow, gathered flounces, and the polonaise with numerous narrow rows of braid and buttons. In fact, a dress of this kind would be prettier, and have more the effect of novelty, than the regulation overdress with a black skirt.

The recent adoption of narrow braids and small buttons necessitates the use of numerous rows of both. Three abreast is the usual arrangement of the latter down the front of a basque, and the number of rows of the former upon the overskirt, cuffs, etc., is limited only by the taste and means of the owner.

A single row of very small buttons down the length of a polonaise or the present style of basque gives a sense of inadequacy, and if more cannot be used it is better to put bows instead. A great difficulty in regard to the small buttons is the time required to sew them on, and when to this is added the necessity of making them, that is of covering the tiny moulds from economy or inability to match the shade of the dress, the tediousness of the labor is increased tenfold.

"SMALL AND SLENDER."

Fashion, lately, seems to have adapted itself expressly to the small, slender women, of which America furnishes the type. To be sure they are not usually short, but neither are they very tall. American society is full of specimens, among the young women, particularly, of graceful, slenderly-shaped beauties, who would be short if they were stout, and too tall, being thin, if an inch more were added to their stature, but just as they are, set off dress to perfection, and are only spoiled by the addition of padding, big busts or bustles.

Worth is artist enough to understand this, and his favorite customers are two or three young American women. If the truth were known, I dare say it would be discovered that recent fashions had been specially designed to suit their peculiarities. He does not permit such women as he takes a fancy to dress, to wear stiff, ugly corsets, but insists upon small, satin corsets, clasped close to the figure, and only surmounted by an edging of lace, or a pointed edge of embroidery, which outlines, but does not cover the bust, and is covered with a fine percale or linen cambric corset cover fitted perfectly to the form. Small and slender women may luxuriate therefore in the present styles, for they seem to have been invented specially for them, and while the taller and thinner of their sex must wear "dress improvers" and pad or wear large corsets, which give them the appearance of breadth, the young, and slender, and not too tall, may depend wholly upon what nature has done for them, and simply prevent art from disfiguring them.

COLORS

offer nothing new since last season, except the different application of red to black, and white or cream color. Evening shades are tints, as they were last season, faint celestial blues, creams, water, and moonlight shades. Day colors have resolved themselves all into the darkest seal brown, claret, indigo blue, and black, but brown takes the lead. Nor do the mixtures of color and striking contrasts, so often seen abroad, find favor here. Nothing is so fashionable or so distinguished in this country as a rich costume of one shade of color, with, recently, the relief, when it is black or very dark, of a cream-tinted hat and gloves.

But we see for street wear no cream colored silk vests with dark silk dresses or white polonaises with dark skirts; these, if worn at all, would be reserved for indoors, or at least for carriage costumes.

Even the introduction of high color, in the way of ribbons, feathers and gold buttons will be very sparingly allowed, for there is nothing that vulgarizes a rich dress more certainly than the presence of splashes of bold, foreign color. London seems to be behind rather than ahead of us in design, for silk costumes composed of several shades of one color are spoken of as a novelty, while here they have been common for several years past.

LONG WAISTS.

The long slender cut given to the waist has not diminished; on the contrary, it has reached its extremest limits. The difference of an inch in a man's nose is proverbial; the difference of an inch in the length of a dress waist not only marks the difference between fashion, and the want of it; but added to the present proportions, would give us the measure between the sublime and the ridiculous. A waist curved smoothly over the hips in true May-enage style is graceful at least; an inch longer and it is not. The long, sloping waists have rid us of the bustle. The fullness, what there is, is massed lower, or rather it should be said, draped lower upon the skirt, for there is but little massing of folds. Princesse polinaises are buttoned down the back, far below the lines of the skirt; are there caught up, or drawn together, or arranged with loops, or fringe in such a way as to form a drapery that disposes of itself quite naturally amid the flounces and furbelows of the lower skirt. Tight-fitting basques not being good "form" for the street, the long plain cuirasse, which most girls affect, and all well formed women also, is supplemented by a simple, half-fitting jacket, made of the same dark material as the dress, but buttoned in front, while the basque is generally buttoned behind. This makes a complete and very comfortable suit, quite warm enough, if the jacket is lined with opera flannel for far into the winter.

KNIFE PLEATING.

Hand-made "knife," or fine side plaiting will come back to us shortly, reinforced by Parisian authority. Strange to say the exquisite pleating which has been so common here is hardly to be seen in Paris, and is scarcely known beyond certain exclusive limits.

It is just beginning to be popularized and will probably reappear among us as a French novelty.

Certainly, there is no finishing to a silk dress of medium texture, and quality, which is so pretty, so graceful, and so becoming.

The most charming dress in the world for a young girl of the slender, chestnut-haired American type is a dark, navy-blue silk, fully trimmed with minutely plaited ruffles, and flounces, and only relieved by inside ruches of white tulle, at the neck and wrists.

The idea of such a dress is an artistic inspiration worthy of the century.

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This year will probably see the last of the "combination" suits. They have served our turn, they have tided us over the worst (it is hoped) of the hard times; they have enabled us to wear out our old clothes, put two dresses to make one, and *vice versa*, and now we are becoming tired of them. In fact, like other "combinations," it is not in the nature of things for them to exist too long; they get demoralized, and that is exactly what is the matter with our combination suits. No Chatham street dealer could turn out a more disreputable looking lot of suits and "costumes" than pass in review upon any frequented thoroughfare. The mixture of the old and the new; home-made attempts to copy the intricacies of modern fashionable style, the rebellious efforts at comfort in spite of fashion, and the desperate endeavor of poverty to ape the manners of wealth, are all written out as plainly as the writing on the ancient wall, and are grotesque enough to make one laugh, and pitiable enough to make one weep.

But through it all is plainly seen the death of the "combination" as it at present exists. Perhaps its reappearance under some new form is possible, but certainly there will be a revival, to some extent, of simple methods.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

We have one consolation in the midst of the confusion of ideas and general perplexities which exist in regard to dress, and that is in the sensible solution for the present at least, of the collar and cuff question; and to a certain extent this solves other problems for us. It preserves the general character of the close cut sleeve and the high bodice. The straight rim of linen collar, with small square corners, turned over, but not laid flat, and neatly attached to a yoke which keeps it in place, and at the same time preserves the purity of the inside of the dress, seems to quite fill the bill. Certainly they are preferred for all ordinary purposes to any others, and the more fastidious and refined their wearers are, the more perfectly they appreciate the absolute neatness and manifold good qualities of the present style of linen collar. The new forms are in different styles, plain white, or with a rim three quarters of an inch wide of solid color, dark blue, dark drown or crimson. The crimson is not "loud," and is very effective with a plain dark gray dress, a belt and sword knot of crimson and crimson bow, or feather in dark gray felt hat otherwise trimmed with gray.

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"The Lawrence Bank of Pittsburgh,"

and to have a capital of eighty thousand dollars, with privilege to increasing same to two hundred thousand dollars.

WM. W. YOUNG,
For self and other applicants.

NOTICE—COPY OF THE ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE.—This is to certify that J. H. Smith and A. E. Bearsford had nothing to do with getting up or the management of those Centennial Expositions now going through Ohio and Virginia, in any shape or form whatever. I am the whole, sole proprietor of the said Exposition, wherein C. N. Moore is President of said Expositions.

[Signed] C. N. MOORE.
Signed and acknowledged before me this 29th day of July, 1876. JOSIAH MONTGOMERY,
Justice of the Peace.
Minerva, Ohio, July 29, 1876. d*

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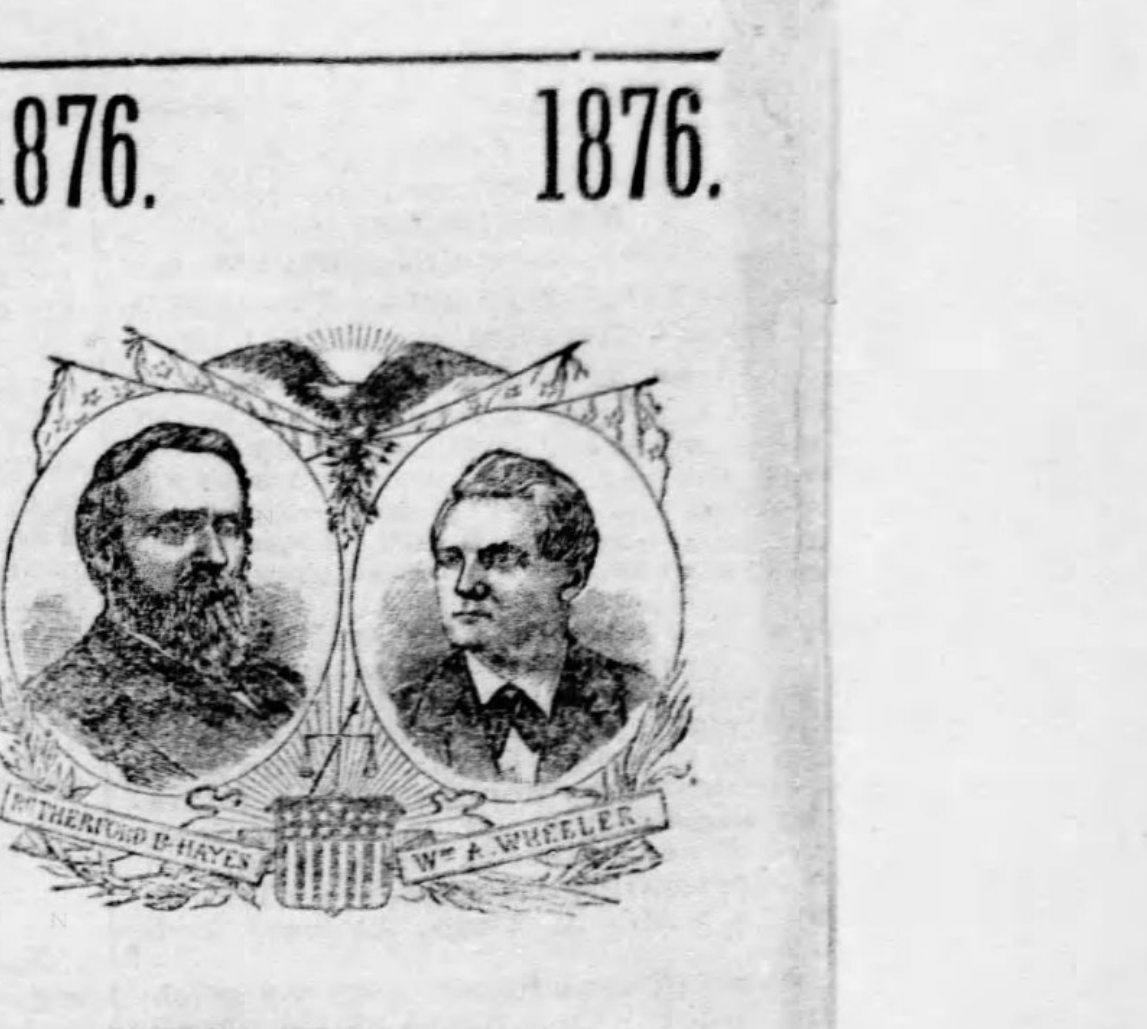

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